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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS,

INCLUDING

PENAL SETTLEMENTS

AT

PORT BLAIR AND THE NICOBARS,

FOR THE YEAR

1874-75.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1875.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF PORT BLAIR AND THE NICOBARS

For the Year 1874-75.

No. 443, dated Port Blair, the 29th June 1875.

From—Major-General C. A. BARWELL, C. B., *Offg. Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* HOME DEPARTMENT.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Administration Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for 1874-75.

2. The information required by paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 526 of the 28th of December last, is given in the general summary on page 20 of the Report. The separate orders referred to in the paragraph have not yet been received.

3. The instructions contained in the latter portion of paragraph 12 of the Resolution have been duly complied with, the Nicobar statistics having been included in the Port Blair returns.

4. The Nicobar report has not been furnished, as before, *in extenso*, but has been condensed and inserted as a section of the general report, and remarked upon in the general summary.

I have to request that twenty copies of the report, when printed, may be sent to me for distribution, so that all the officers may be made acquainted with the general working of the Settlement and what is required of them in their annual reports.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

THE numerous and important changes introduced during the year under review may be said to have almost revolutionized the system of transportation previously in force at the Andamans.

Whatever the eventual effect of these changes may be, it is certain that the settlement of numerous questions which had been for years under discussion cannot fail to be beneficial, although experience may show that some of them may require modification hereafter.

It would not be safe as yet to give a pronounced opinion upon the working of the new regulations, but it can hardly be doubted that the expectation of eventual release held out to certain classes of well-conducted convicts has already produced a visible effect among the population at large, there having been a marked diminution in violent crimes since the promulgation last August of the orders of the Government of India on the subject.

Under the new regulations prisoners are divided into three classes.

On arrival the convict is placed in the 3rd or lowest class; he is employed in hard gang labor by day and is confined to barracks at night; he receives rations and jail clothing but is entitled to no indulgence or luxury; he wears double leg irons for the first six months and single leg irons for the second six months; and, after four years' satisfactory conduct in this class, he is eligible for transfer to the 2nd class.

2nd Class.—In this class there are two grades, in each of which the convict passes three years: in the lower grade he receives an allowance of

12 annas a month, and is held eligible for posts in barracks or jails, or for employment in the Artificer Corps: in the upper grade he receives Re. 1 per mensem, and is eligible for employment in the convict police or in other petty Government employ, or as a servant. At the expiration of six years, the 2nd class convict is eligible for transfer to the 1st class.

1st Class.—A first class convict remains in barracks, or is located otherwise, as the Superintendent may direct; he receives dry rations and from Rs. 1 to 2 per mensem, and in cases where it may be considered advisable, a money allowance may be substituted for the rations. A life convict in this class is eligible for service, domestic or agricultural, or may be granted a ticket-of-leave to support himself on such conditions as the Superintendent may impose; he may send to India for his wife or children, and, under special permission of the Superintendent, may marry an eligible female life convict. Term prisoners, however, are not permitted to go into service or support themselves or live out of barracks.

Female convicts are divided into two classes: on arrival, all join the 2nd class; after three years' good conduct in which they are eligible for transfer to the 1st class. After two years' satisfactory behaviour in the 1st class, they are permitted to marry or go into service, or support themselves, on such conditions as may be imposed by the Superintendent.

As regards discipline, certain specified offences, when committed by convicts, constitute convict offences; and offenders are punishable, on conviction, after recorded enquiry by duly empowered officers: the punishments which may be awarded, are—"withdrawal of indulgence," "transfer to a punishment gang with extra hard labor and low diet for such term as may be ordered," "solitary confinement not exceeding two months," and "corporal punishment not exceeding thirty stripes." All convictions of convict offences are registered and taken into consideration when, under the classification rules, a prisoner becomes eligible to indulgences of any kind. The immediate charge and control of convicts in barracks and at labor rests with duly qualified and selected convict petty officers, whose number is limited to 8 per cent. of the total number of convicts in the Settlements. The correspondence of convicts has also been restricted to the receipt and transmission of one letter a year in the case of convicts under ten years in transportation, after which period they are allowed to correspond once in three months; in special cases convict traders with India are allowed to write one letter a month. The rules also provide for an Artificer Corps, to be recruited from all classes of convicts who may receive gratuities for excellence of work in accordance with rules laid down by the Superintendent.

Such are the main features of the rules laid down by the Governor General in Council for the management of transported convicts to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They have certainly imposed some additional restrictions on the class of term prisoners, but in nearly all important particulars they merely give formal sanction on system of discipline which has been tentatively in operation for two or three years. Their embodiment in a code will ensure their steady and continued application, and they will be no less useful to the prisoner in letting him know exactly what he has to expect in the way of punishments and rewards during his career in the Settlement than they are to the officers who have to administer them. By these an ordinarily well-behaved prisoner, after passing through ten years of imprisonment with hard labor, the conditions of which, though severe at first, are gradually lightened as his time expires, is eligible for a ticket of leave; he is then allowed to marry and support himself; he can rent land, or keep cattle, or open a shop according to his bent, and there is little to remind him that he is still a convict, except his inability to leave the islands, and his attendance at muster once a month. After twenty years in transportation he is eligible for unconditional pardon and release. These conditions cannot be called severe; their aim is obvious, *viz.*, the maintenance of a feeling of hope in the breast of the transported life convict from the first day of his arrival in the Settlement, without which, as previous reports have shown, he becomes reckless and in many cases courts a violent death.

Discipline.

The new system works smoothly, save as regards the juveniles; but it cannot be said that the disciplinary condition of this class is at all satisfactory.

It was explained in last year's report that separate cells had been put up for the accommodation of juvenile male convicts, and that, as far as circumstances allowed, they had been segregated from the adult prisoners. It was thought that this arrangement would effectually root out the evils which these cells were designed to prevent, but the criminal returns of the year show that the arrangement has not been wholly successful.

Recently the whole of the juvenile convicts have been removed to Haddo, where the number of adults is small, and up to the date of writing the arrangement has been very satisfactory, as it admitted of the segregation of the notoriously vicious lads from those who are understood to be still uncontaminated.

The measure has been a great gain to the class generally, as many who used to be locked up in separate cells simply on account of their youth complained with much justice that they were branded as bad characters without proof, and were altogether deprived of the opportunity of purging their characters of the offence imputed to them.

Clothing.

No change has been made in the number of issues of clothing to the convicts during the year, though a stronger and better description of cloth has been purchased for issue to the convicts who are employed on heavy and rough work. The cloth is still obtained from the Central Prison at Agra, and one blanket and two suits of strong dosuttee clothing are issued yearly to every laboring convict.

Classification.

The old classification was still in force at the termination of the year, but the new system will be brought into operation as soon as the lists can be prepared.

The work has been in hand for some time, and the delay in completing it is owing to want of mechanical and clerical labor.

The number of convicts serving under the different systems at the end of the year under review is as follows :—

		PAID SYSTEM.			
1st Class	Males	11			
	Females	0			
			11		
2nd "	Males	99			
	Females	2			
			101		
3rd "	Males	665			
	Females	42			
			707		
		Total	...	...	819
		STRAITS' SYSTEM.			
1st Class	Males	0			
	Females	0		...	
2nd "	Males	657			
	Females	20		677	
3rd " Grade A	Males	45			
	Females	0		45	
3rd " Grade B	Males	1,598			
	Females	40		1,638	
4th "	Males	493			
	Females	74		567	
5th "	Males	269			
	Females	0		269	
6th "	Males	396			
	Females	2		398	
		Total	...	...	3,594
		Carried over	...	...	4,413

Brought forward ...				...	4,413
NEW SYSTEM.					
1ST CLASS ...	Males ..	0			
	Females ...	3			
			3		
2ND „ ...	Males ...	18			
	Females ...	0			
			18		
3RD „ ...	Males ...	2,013			
	Females ...	281			
			2,294		
	Total	...		...	2,315
TICKETS-OF-LEAVE ...	Males ...	931			
	Females ...	491			
			1,422		
IN SERVICE ...	Males ...	112			
	Females ...	8			
			120		
TOTAL TICKETS-OF-LEAVE AND SERVANTS		...		...	1,542
TOTAL NATIVE CONVICTS		...		...	...	8,270
CHRISTIAN PRISONERS		...		...	...	12
GRAND TOTAL		...		...	...	8,282

CONVICTS ON TICKET-OF-LEAVE.

The number of convicts holding tickets-of-leave at the end of the year was 1,422; of these 932 were males and 490 females.

The following table shows the occupation and calling of the ticket-holders :—

Nature of employment.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Total.
Barbers ...	12	...	12
Bhistees ...	2	...	2
Bunniahs ...	14	2	16
Blacksmiths ...	1	...	1
Boot and shoe-makers ...	6	...	6
Bamboo-sellers ...	4	...	4
Butchers ...	1	...	1
Bamboo and bullie-sellers ...	10	...	10
Carpenters ...	5	...	5
Cultivators ...	494	3	497
Confectioners ...	9	...	9
Coolies (or day labourers) ...	22	...	22
Charcoal burners ...	2	...	2
Dhobies ...	17	1	18
Fishermen ...	38	2	40
Goldsmiths ...	3	...	3
Garden-contractors ...	1	...	1
Grocers ...	4	...	4
General dealers ...	8	...	8
Milk-sellers ...	40	...	40
Mehters ...	1	...	1
Pawn-sellers ...	4	...	4
Petty shop-keepers ...	3	...	3
Poulterers ...	9	...	9
Potters ...	3	...	3
Parched grain-sellers ...	4	...	4
Retailers ...	8	...	8
Shop-keepers ...	18	...	18
Servants ...	150	1	151
School-masters ...	2	...	2
Carried over ...	895	9	904

Nature of employment.	Port Blair.	Nicobars.	Total.
Brought forward ...	895	9	904
Tailors	4	...	4
Tobacco-sellers	4	...	4
Tinners	2	...	2
Ticket-of-leave under punishment	2	...	2
Vegetable-sellers	15	...	15
Unemployed	1	...	1
TOTAL ...	923	9	932
Add females	489	1	490
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,412	10	1,422

This return exhibits an increase of 211 ticket-of-leave-holders over the number of last year; of these 138 received tickets on condition of cultivating land, thus augmenting the total of those engaged in agricultural pursuits to 497, as compared with 359 in 1873-74. These men cultivate 1,893 beegahs of land, for which they pay rent, and 1,628 beegahs rent-free; total 3,521 beegahs, or 1,171 acres.

The produce raised by these men is shown in the general returns of the Settlement.

The stock owned by convict cultivators is shown in the following comparative statement :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Bullocks	193	278
Cows	671	871
Calves	790	972
Goats and kids	599	733
Poultry	6,083	5,131

The increase in the stock is satisfactory, but that there is room for a considerable augmentation in the number of horned cattle in these Settlements is evident from the high price still obtained for milk, and the fact that the Commissariat Department imported ghee from Calcutta during the year under review to the value of nearly Rs. 60,000. The freight on this item alone was Rs. 4,240.

That farming as carried on by these ticket-of-leave convicts is a profitable occupation is shewn by the Commissariat returns, from which it appears that this Department alone has purchased upwards of Rs. 30,000 worth of produce from them during 1874-75, or on an average upwards of Rs. 60 worth of produce from each individual. Their lands are held on yearly leases, Rs. 1-8 per beegah being charged for paddy land and annas 12 per beegah for hill land.

One new village has been established during the year; it already contains some 50 houses, which are built on a uniform plan and in streets on rising ground in the neighbourhood of the villagers' paddy land. By this system the villagers are more secure from the raids of escaped convicts, whilst their houses being close to each other, their movements and actions are more under observation and control than when each man built his hut on his allotment.

A police station and school-house are provided by Government for each village, the headman of which is required to report regularly to the officer in charge of his station or district.

The following statement shows the casualties amongst ticket-of-leave convicts during 1874-75 :—

Punished	10
Unable to support themselves	12
Remanded to labor at their own request	4
Discharged from service	1
Remanded to invalid gang	4
Ditto to lunatic ward	1
Ditto to female barracks consequent on the death of their husbands	4
Ditto to female barrack on the release of her husband ...	1
Released	41
Died	29
Escaped	1
TOTAL ...	108

The effect of the new rules on the ticket-of-leave system will probably be prejudicial to the advance of the Settlement, as ticket-of-leave convicts who expect their release after twenty years in transportation naturally take less interest in a place which they look upon as their temporary home and are satisfied with earning a bare subsistence without caring to improve their holdings or expend more labor on them than absolutely necessary.

Marriages.

There have been 35 marriages during the year, being 26 less than took place in 1873-74. The probationary period before a woman is allowed to marry is still fixed at five years.

Escapes.

There have been 140 escapes during the year 1874-75, of which 32 have been by sea and 108 by land; of these, 92 were re-captured or gave themselves up, leaving a balance of 48 runaways still at large and unaccounted for. Of the re-captured men, 8 had escaped by sea and 84 by land.

The following are the details of some of the escapes by sea :—

In June 1874, 8 convicts of Ross, under cover of a very dark and stormy night, between the hours of 2 and 3 A.M. of the 22nd, broke out of barracks through the night latrine and managed to secure a boat anchored close to the shore on which there were two sentries and within a short distance of the steam barge on which a night guard is posted. On the 26th of the same month one of their number was re-captured, and the officer in charge of Ross then reported that "there is every prospect of the re-capture of the remainder at an early date, as they have been unable to leave the islands owing to the loss of their boat" on the rocks when they attempted to land.

They have not, however, yet been re-captured.

On the 29th July 1874, a crew consisting of 1 orderly and 5 men went out as usual in a small four-oared canoe in the morning to fish, and did not return; it was at first thought they had been drowned, but they were subsequently arrested at Khyouk-Phyoo, in Arracan, and brought back to Port Blair by the steamer *Scotia* on the 7th November last.

Three convicts effected their escape from barracks at Viper on a stormy night in November, through gross negligence on the part of the police guard on the boats which were anchored for greater safety inside a staked enclosure; these men succeeded in stealing a canoe and making off with it unperceived. They have not since been heard of.

In February 1875, 6 convicts escaped by sea from Camorta. After plundering an isolated Nicobarese hut, they took forcible possession of a canoe and started off in the direction of Teressa and the Car Nicobars and have not since been heard of.

In March 1875, 3 convicts escaped from Perseverance Point. It was difficult to obtain the exact particulars of this case, but after much enquiry it appeared that they made their way through the jungles to the east side of the island, stole a canoe from a party of Andamanese who were camped on the sea-shore near "Luckrabara," and made away to the northward; unfortunately, for them, they mistook the entrance of Shoal Bay for the Strait between middle

and south Andamans, by which they hoped to get out to sea to the westward. After paddling round this inlet for upwards of a day, they were again proceeding to sea, when they were met by a party of the tribe from whom they stole the boat. One of the runaways resisted his capture and was killed; the others were sent to Port Blair.

On the 11th March a convict escaped from Hope Town, and on the night of the 14th idem he was picked up, floating on a log at sea at the entrance to the harbour of Port Blair, by Dr. Dundas, who was returning to Chatham from Ross. He was secured and made over to the proper authorities for punishment.

The escapes by land call for no particular remarks. In most cases the runaways have been re-captured, or have given themselves up to the authorities; whilst of those still missing it is probable that most have died in the jungles, or have been killed by hostile Andamanese.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Institution of suits.

The restrictions placed on the institution of suits by convicts have been continued with the best effect, and only free men and ticket-of-leave convicts are allowed to bring actions in the civil court.

There have been 32 civil suits during the year as compared with 36 in 1873; these have all been for simple debts and call for no special remark.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of cases.

The particulars of the cases of murder and attempts to murder are given under Section III, Police.

There were three cases of murder and seven cases of attempt to murder during the year under report, as compared with five murders and three attempts to murder in 1873, and 9 convicts were executed as against 6 in the previous year.

Many of these cases owe their origin to unnatural crimes, and there has been a marked diminution in their number since the segregation of the youthful convicts.

The remaining crimes dealt with by the police and regular courts of the Settlement are unimportant in character, though the number of cases has increased in 1874-75. This is probably due to the annually increasing number of free people residing at or visiting the Settlement, and to improvement in the effectiveness of the police force.

The above remarks refer only to the crimes of murder and attempts at murder committed by convicts, and the offences of the free population. The offences of the prisoners which, under the new rules, are termed "convict offences," and which constitute the real crime return of the Settlement, are classified in accordance with the revised regulations, and are shown in Section IV, Jails.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases during the year, more especially in the number of the more serious offences; the number of minor cases, too, in which fines only were awarded, is much less than the number in 1873.

It would be premature to ascribe the whole of this decrease to the good effects of the recent Government orders regarding pardon, but there can be no doubt that the diminution in the number of offences is largely due to this cause.

Police.

Free Police.

During the year the police has been recruited in the Punjab up to its full strength, and now forms a fine body of men. As compared with former years, there have been many transfers, resignations, and dismissals for misconduct; but this perhaps was to be looked for in a newly-raised force.

The conduct of the force has on the whole been good; the men are employed chiefly as guards on jails, jetties, boats, officers' houses and persons, and not in the detection or prevention of crime, except in the cases of free people and of the more heinous offences committed by convicts.

Most of the population being convict, and Settlement officers being armed with the fullest authority to enquire into and dispose of all offences committed by convicts, it is probable that under the system now in vogue, whereby the convict petty officers and employés are held directly responsible for the detection and immediate report of all offences committed by convicts under their charge, more crimes are brought to light and punished than when on the commission of an offence the police intervened and thus not only relieved the convict petty officer concerned of his responsibility but as often as not enlisted his sympathies on the side of his accused fellow prisoner.

Convict Police.

The convict police have again been reduced, and the force now consists of a few men employed, as stated in previous reports, in protecting property and maintaining order amongst the convict population. As an auxiliary to the free police, a small convict police force is useful in many ways; some of their number have done good service in re-capturing runaways, but it is necessary to select convicts for these duties with great care.

Sanitary condition of the Settlement.

The senior medical officer's annual sanitary and medical report on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the year 1874 is annexed.

Health—Port Blair.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, though there has been an increase in the death and daily average sick rates during the year.

The cause of this increase is no doubt owing to the continued employment of convicts in malarious localities; but, as pointed out in last year's report, so long as it is necessary to open up the country by clearing primitive jungle, draining swamps, and reclaiming mangrove land from the sea, this exposure to malaria cannot be avoided. Lately arrived convicts are selected by the medical officers in the first instance for transfer to the mainland stations, and are there distributed on reclamation works as required. This arrangement ensures the employment of none but physically capable convicts on works entailing the greatest exposure to weather and malaria.

A careful analysis of the drinking water used at the principal stations in Port Blair has been made by Dr. J. Reid, second medical officer, and the knowledge thus obtained has been turned to good account, several wells, the water of which was found to be impure, being closed.

Treatment of leprosy.

Dr. Dougall has systematically pursued his experimental treatment of lepers with gurjun oil during the year, and with satisfactory results. Special reports on this subject have been submitted from time to time to Government. The gurjun oil treatment for leprosy was introduced on the 23rd of May 1873.

Health—Nicobars.

The health of the Settlement at the Nicobars has not improved during the past year, and probably will not improve pending the completion of the reclamation of the swamps and drainage of the land in its vicinity. These works are in hand and all available labor is devoted to them.

Relief of Medical Officers.

Surgeon-Major J. Dougall, of the Madras Army, has acted as senior medical officer during the most of the official year; he was relieved on the 29th March by Surgeon-Major Rean, who returned from furlough on that date.

Commissariat.

Major H. C. Wright, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been in charge of this important department during the year.

Reserve stock.

The reserve stock has been maintained at three months' supply during the year, and so long as the existing mail service with India continues, the reserve is ample to meet all contingencies.

Infected cattle.

As was reported last year, several cases of foot and mouth disease occurred amongst the cattle imported from Calcutta; but due precautions having been taken, the disease did not spread, and being of a mild type yielded to treatment.

Treatment of cattle.

Major Wright has continued his successful treatment of the imported sheep during the year, and with very satisfactory results; the price of mutton issued to free residents

having again been reduced from 12 to 7 annas per pound without any loss to the State, whilst the out-turn of mutton per carcase has greatly increased and the quality of the meat is quite equal to gram-fed Calcutta mutton.

Price of meat.

During the past year the value of the local produce obtained by the Commissariat, both from Settlement officers and ticket-of-leave convicts, was Rs. 92,939-9-10, as compared with Rs. 57,045-4-11 in 1873-74; whilst the cost of articles received from Calcutta was Rs. 4,08,798-13-11 against Rs. 3,21,268-7-0, the increase being due partly to an augmentation of the garrison and partly to the increased price of food-grains in Bengal.

Fisheries.

There has been a slight improvement in the quantity of fish supplied to the convicts during the year under review, it having increased from 1,487 cwts. in 1873-74 to 1,496 cwts. in 1874-75. As, however, has been previously pointed out, the supply of both fresh and salt fish is far below what it ought to be; and this will be the case so long as it is necessary to confine fishing operations to the harbour of Port Blair.

Finance.

The following figures show the total revenue and expenditure of the Settlement in 1874-75, as compared with 1873-74:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	2,42,028	2,71,894	29,866
Expenditure	12,52,477	13,69,604	1,17,127

Cost of the Settlement.

The net cost of the Settlement for the year under review has therefore been Rs. 10,97,710, or Rs. 87,261 more than it cost in 1873-74.

The details of these figures are shown in the body of the report under Section XI.

Receipts.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the revenue of the Settlement during the year under review, chiefly owing to the increased quantity of local produce made over by the Settlement to the Commissariat, and for which credit is taken at fixed rates.

Expenditure.

There has been a considerable increase in expenditure in comparison with that in 1873-74, but this is fully accounted for by the increase in establishments, both police and military, made in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government.

The following statement shows the net amount spent annually on all accounts in feeding and clothing the convicts, as distinguished from the cost of all the services employed in guarding or supervising them:—

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations	4,17,617	6	4	4,09,023	10	7
Hospitals	27,188	9	10	41,137	6	6
Clothing	27,336	15	10	34,078	9	0
Total ...	4,72,143	0	0	4,84,239	10	1
Deduct—						
Recoveries from convicts	1,00,766	7	0	87,902	12	2
Balance ...	3,71,376	9	0	3,96,336	13	11
Cost per convict ...	48	15	1	51	3	2

The average annual cost of each convict under all heads is shown in the following comparative statement:—

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations	55	0	7	52	13	6
Fixed establishment	28	0	2	27	6	6
Police, guards, &c.	31	2	9	36	0	11
Hospital charges	3	9	4	5	5	0
Clothing	3	9	8	4	6	5
Contingencies	12	3	1	14	11	2
Total ...	133	9	7	140	11	6

The decrease in the cost of rations is counterbalanced by the increase in the hospital charges, which include the expense of feeding prisoners while in hospital, whilst the greatest increase has been owing to the augmented charges for "police," guards, &c., under which heading the disbursements on account of the station steamer and military are included. The increased expenditure on account of clothing and contingencies has been explained in the body of the report.

EDUCATION.

Children of convicts.

There has been an increase in the daily average number of attendance in the elementary vernacular schools during the year. These schools have been established at every station where there are children, and are supervised by convict masters, who on the whole do their work creditably. The course of instruction is reading, writing, arithmetic, history of England and of India, and a little geography. The children are eager to learn, and their convict parents take a great interest in the schools. As represented in last year's annual report, the want of a higher class of education for the more intelligent of these children is still felt; but this will now be provided for.

English School.

The English school on Ross is still in an unsatisfactory condition, the school-master being a native christian convict, whilst the only tuition available for the children of local employés is that imparted by soldier school-masters selected from the ranks of the detachment British troops at Port Blair. The additional grant-in-aid recently sanctioned will, however, afford the means of placing the higher education of the Settlement on a more satisfactory footing during the ensuing year.

As regards the education of prisoners, convict lads are not sent to school, but the more intelligent of them are selected for industrial training in the Artificer Corps.

Number of children attending schools.

Of the total number of children attending the Port Blair schools on the 31st March 1875, 15 only were the offspring of free, and the remainder, 282, were the children of convict parents. Very few of the free native population are however accompanied to this Settlement by their wives and families.

AGRICULTURE RECLAMATION AND CLEARING.

Full details under the first of these headings have been given in the body of this report, Section XIV. The results of the year's labors have shown more conclusively than ever that sugarcane, paddy, tobacco, coffee, Indian corn, in short almost all tropical produce, can be successfully raised in Port Blair and the Nicobars, and should immigration of free Chinese and Burmese settlers into these penal colonies be encouraged, there is little doubt that the revenue which is now almost *nil* would be greatly increased in a variety of ways.

There is a large local demand for all sorts of agricultural produce. To take the case of two items alone, those of rice and ghee, the Commissariat imported 1,267½ tons of the former at a cost of Rs. 1,12,783-1-4, and 198,513 lbs. of the latter at a cost of Rs. 67,091 during the year; if the country were opened up,

in a very few years these and many other articles of local consumption could be produced and supplied on the spot, and the labor of working gangs of convicts at present employed in what cannot but be an expensive and wasteful system of cultivation would be more profitably utilized in the construction of roads and drainage and reclamation of swamps.

A considerable area of land has been thoroughly stumped and cleared during the year under review, while pasture land has been extended by the clearance of undergrowth in the standing forest, the soil being turned over and grass seed scattered. This method is, of course, much cheaper than that of the entire clearance of the jungle, whilst the trees afford shade to the cattle grazing under them.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Classification of works.

These are classified under two headings, "Imperial" and "Local." The "Imperial" are those undertaken by the Public Works Department, the "Local works" are constructed under the supervision of Settlement Officers, and do not appear in the Public Works estimates.

During the year an experimental change has been made in the method of employing convict labor on imperial public works. Formerly gangs of convicts with their petty officers were made over daily to the Executive Engineer for such employment, and the Settlement Officer had no concern with the quality or quantity of work turned out by them. The Executive Engineer and his subordinates having little interest in the convicts beyond obtaining a certain amount of labor from them, and having no power to reward and but little to punish, the men employed in the Public Works Department, seeing that it mattered little whether they worked well or badly, took no interest in their work, these gangs consequently became the resort of every idle fellow who wanted to avoid hard labor.

Towards the end of this year an attempt was made to place the Public Works Department and Convict Department on somewhat the same mutual footing as regards the execution of work as that obtaining between the same departments in England; *i. e.*, the Engineer Department indicates the work to be done, and the Convict Department carries it out *under its own officers*. It would be premature to speak positively as to the advisability of a universal introduction of this method of working in Port Blair where the circumstances of the place are, in many ways, so peculiar, but up to the present the experiment has been entirely successful, and it may safely be said that as far as regards mere earth-work, such as cuttings and embankments, and brick and lime-making, there is a vast saving of labor in comparison with the method hitherto pursued.

Imperial—Military.

The re-construction of the stone barrack for the accommodation of the British detachment has progressed satisfactorily, and the new portion was made available for the occupation of troops a few days after the close of the official year under review. This work is now complete with the exception of a little ornamental stone work, and when the guard-room and cells now in course of construction are finished the entire building will be made over to the military authorities.

The foundation for the sunk fence on Ross for the better protection of troops against convicts has been laid; but this work has progressed rather slowly, all available labor having been applied to the completion of the European infantry barrack before the setting in of the heavy rains. This work having been done, the sunk fence will now be vigorously pushed on and finished.

The new cantonment at Aberdeen for half a regiment of native infantry was taken in hand during the year, and sites for all the buildings have been cleared, levelled, and laid out. The mess-house and Captains' and Subalterns' quarters have been completed, but slow progress has been made in the erection of the barracks for the men, the chief cause being the want of wood owing to the steam saw-mill frequently breaking down. Full particulars regarding these and other military works of a minor character will be found in Section VIII.

Imperial—Civil.

Details regarding these works, which were wholly of a minor character will be found in the body of this report.

LOCAL WORKS.

As explained in last year's report, these works do not involve any direct money outlay; they are designed by Settlement Officers and constructed entirely by convict labor from material obtained and manufactured on the spot.

These works consist chiefly in the reclamation of swamps, the construction of roads, bridle paths and jungle tracks, and the erection of temporary buildings; they are consequently most useful in the opening up of a new country. Indeed without them but little progress would be made, as it would be impossible to estimate in the Public Works Department for every jungle track, temporary convict barrack, or cow-shed, required during the year.

By means of the local works the Settlement Officer acts as pioneer to the Executive Engineer, who undertakes the more permanent works after the face of the country has been cleared and its local requirements ascertained.

About 4 miles of cart road and 2½ miles of nine feet bridle paths have been constructed during the year; these have been drained and bridged with permanent works, no less than 80 masonry culverts having been built on the southern stations alone. Some 20 miles of jungle track connecting the northern and southern out-posts with head-quarters at Port Blair have also been cleared.

A fine tank was constructed in the new clearing southern stations, which will prove most useful for irrigation purposes.

The reclamation work at Homfray Ghat, Port Mouat, referred to in last year's report, has progressed satisfactorily, and will, it is hoped, be completed during the ensuing year.

At Phœnix Bay a further section of the mangrove swamp has been reclaimed, and the land thus obtained is well adapted to cocoanut cultivation.

The transfer of the brick and lime manufacture from the charge of the Public Works Department to that of the Settlement has been attended with the best results. Under the former the monthly average out-turn during the year, with a daily average of 68 men employed, was 41,304 bricks and 3,406 cubic feet of lime. Under the latter the monthly average out-turn by a daily average of 99 convicts was 93,566 bricks and 3,650 cubic feet of lime.

Fuller details regarding local works will be found in Section VIII of this report.

The height of Ford's Peak, Rutland Island, referred to in last year's report, was carefully taken with two aneroids and a boiling water thermometer, and was ascertained to be about 1,350 feet.

ARTIFICER CORPS.

The Artificer Corps has continued to be employed under the Public Works Department during the year. It will probably be more satisfactory to transfer this establishment to the charge of the Settlement, and under the revised regulations for the management of transported convicts the necessary authority to effect this change has been granted to the Superintendent.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

This establishment has again been transferred from the Public Works Department to the Settlement, and is now under the superintendence of the officer in charge Vipér.

Sufficient trees have been girdled to meet the probable demand for next year. The detail of work performed by this Department during the year will be found in the body of the report under Section XVI.

JAIL MANUFACTURE.

No great variety of articles is made by convicts in Port Blair; the supply of the more pressing local wants of the Settlement being considered of greater importance than the encouragement of manufactures for which probably there would be no demand.

Bricks, tiles, lime, salt and charcoal—all articles in great demand—are the principal manufactures of the Settlement; the preparation of coir from the husk of the cocoanut has been found to be useful intramural work for the inmates of Viper Jail, whilst the making of thatching leaves from the leaves of the nipah palm affords suitable employment for invalids and women. Large quantities of ghoor, arrowroot and turmeric, have also been manufactured through convict agency.

ABORIGINES.

Two visits were made during the year to the North Andamans, but on neither occasion were we able to establish friendly relations with the Islanders. A visit to the Little Andamans in April 1874 (referred to in last year's report) was attended with no better results.

In November last the tribes on the islands in the neighbourhood of Port Blair were visited by the steamer, and friendly relations established for the first time with the Jerrawadahs, a tribe living a few miles north of Long Island. On the whole, though no great progress has been made in conciliating the more distant tribes, our relations with the Andamanese during the year have been satisfactory, and, with the exception of the murder of the four convicts in charge of the Home at Kyd Island, Shoal Bay, about 18 miles north of Port Blair, by a party of men belonging to some of the northern tribe assisted by the Kyd Islanders, there has been no cause for complaint on the score of their conduct towards us.

The reasons which induced the Kyd Islanders to commit these murders have never been exactly ascertained. The murdered men had lived for a long time amongst the Andamanese, and knew their habits and temper well; they were men of good character, and were not likely to have given them any just grounds for offence; the probability is, they were killed by these savages in revenge for some trivial annoyance.

As it was not thought right to expose men to these risks without support being near at hand, in case of need, the Andamanese Homes at Kyd Island, Gopalabund and Parritch, which formed as it were our northern line of out-posts, have been closed for the present pending the construction of a jungle track to Parritch in Shoal Bay, and the establishment of a small police guard there, when they can be reopened.

The Andamanese have again proved their value to us in the re-capture of 28 runaway convicts during the year. Were it not for their activity in this respect, escapes of convicts by land would be much more numerous, and re-captures would seldom be made. The care of the Homes during the year has devolved first on Mr. Homfray, and subsequently on Mr. Tuson, both of whom have taken much interest in the welfare of their charge.

NICOBARS.

The Nicobars were visited in April 1874 by the Chief Commissioner and Executive Commissariat Officer; but owing to the prolonged absence of the Government steamer *Enterprise* from her post at Port Blair during the fine weather months of 1874-75, no regular tour of inspection has been possible.

This is much to be regretted, as these visits are the only visible signs to the inhabitants of the smaller islands of our presence and jurisdiction in the Nicobar group. They are, moreover, the only opportunities the people have of making known their wants or grievances to our officials, and if these opportunities are not afforded them, they will soon cease to believe in the authority of our Government.

The health of the Settlement at Camorta during the year has been bad, both troops and convicts having suffered much from malarious fevers. The percentage rates of sick and deaths do not show the true state of the case; for, as remarked by the senior medical officer, the very sick are constantly sent back to Port Blair, being relieved by healthy men. The station will probably remain unhealthy until the drainage and reclamation of the neighbouring swamps have been completed, and these works are now being pushed on, a portion of the mangrove swamp to the north-east of the station, referred to in last year's report, having already been reclaimed.

The particulars of the cotton experiments are detailed in Section XVIII of this report; the results are not satisfactory, the yield per beegah being 64lbs of uncleaned cotton, whilst the estimated cost of production by laboring convicts would leave no margin for profit. It is certain that without a system of fertilizing the land with the ingredients taken from it by the crop, the productive powers of the Nicobar soil, favorable as it is in its virgin state for cotton growing, become rapidly exhausted. It has, however, been satisfactorily ascertained by experiments conducted with convict labor that cotton of good quality commanding from 11 to 14 pence in the market can be grown at the Nicobars.

In the same way it has been proved that excellent tobacco can be grown and cured at the Nicobars, though the calculation of the cost of its produce by convict labor give 6 annas 4 pies per pound. The frequent changes amongst the officers, and even in the convicts stationed at the Nicobars, preclude the possibility of a sustained interest in the success of these experiments being kept up during the whole period over which the process extends, and it would be far more conducive to the true interests of the Settlement to discontinue the wasteful cultivation of cotton and tobacco by means of laboring convicts and devote all available convict labor to the reclamation and drainage of the land, at the same time encouraging the immigration from the Straits and Burma to Camorta of Chinese settlers who would soon solve the economic problem of the cost of production and the profit to be obtained from the growth of these and other kinds of tropical produce. The question is an important one, but its discussion here would be out of place, and reference has been made to it merely to show how the difficulties now experienced by Settlement Officers in crrrying out at considerable expenditure of labor the wishes of Government with regard to experimental cultivation, might be obviated with probable pecuniary gain both to the State and to the free cultivators.

C. A. BARWELL, *Major-General,*
Offg. Chief Commr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt. of Port Blair and Nicobars.

SECTION I.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

No civil suit was instituted in the Court of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent during the year under report.

The total work done in the Deputy Superintendent's Court is shown in Appendix No. I attached.

Decrease of litigation.

There has been again a decrease in the number of cases instituted during 1874-75 as compared with 1873, the number of cases having fallen from 36 in 1873 to 32 in 1874-75.

Cause of decrease.

The cause of this decrease is due chiefly to the beneficial working of the registration system enforced in January 1874.

Character of suits.

All the suits were for simple debts, and were entirely between free men and ticket-of-leave convicts.

The average value of property in each suit was Rs. 28 as compared with Rs. 100 in 1873.

Despatch of business.

The average duration of cases during the year was one day, and no decision was appealed against.

SECTION II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.

The statements given below show the number of persons tried respectively in the sessions and district courts during the year 1874-75.

Description of offence.	Tried by Sessions.		How disposed of.		Average duration of trial.	Number of witnesses examined.
	Cases.	Prisoners.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		
Attempt to murder	7	8	6	2	One day.	42
Breach of Section 17, Andaman and Nicobar Regulation, 1874 ...	1	1	1	...		...
Falsification of Government records...	1	2	2	...		...
Forgery	1	3	3	...		5
Lurking house-trespass ...	1	1	1	...		5
Murder	3	4	3	1		13
Unlawful return from transportation	1	1	1	...		...
Total ...	15	20	17	3		65

Number of witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined was 65, or an average of 5 in each case.

Sentences passed by Sessions Court.

The sentences awarded by the Sessions Court in the cases detailed above are as follow :—

Description of offence.	Acquitted.	Warned.	Fined.	Reduced to 4th class.	One month's imprisonment in Viper Jail.	Dismissed from service (free police force).	Sent to Viper Chain gang.	Transported for life.	Transported for ten years.	Executed.	Total.
Attempt to murder	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
Breach of Section 17, Andaman and Nicobar Regulation, 1874	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Falsification of Government records	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Forgery	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lurking house-trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Murder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Unlawful return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	20

The average period during which the cases were in the file of the Sessions Court was one day.

Duration of trial.

The annexed comparative statement shows the number of persons brought to trial during the calendar year 1873 and the official year 1874-75, with the result of the trials in the District Magistrate's Court.

Year.	Number of cases.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons committed to Sessions.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of cases pending.
1873 ...	27	33	19	11	3	...
1874-75 ...	43	56	37	9	10	...

Of the persons tried, 37 were free men and 19 convicts, the defendants in the sessions cases being one free man and the rest convicts.

Proportion of free and convict criminals.

Of those acquitted, all were convicts.

These returns do not, however, give an adequate indication of the crimes committed in the Settlement, as they refer solely to the offences committed by the free population and to the more heinous crimes of convicts which call for trial in the Court of Session.

Minor cases of petty theft, possession of stolen property, mischief, assault, &c., committed by convicts, are now designated and classified as "convict offences" and are not included under this heading.

The fines imposed by the Magistrate's Court during the year amounted to Rs. 542, of which sum Rs. 519 were realized.

Fines.

The number of witnesses examined was 181, or an average of 4 in each case.

Number of witnesses.

The average duration of trial, including the cases committed to the sessions, was one day.

Duration of trial.

The court sat on those days on which there were any cases for hearing.

General remarks.

Appendices Nos. 2 and 3 being the court and police criminal returns are annexed.

SECTION III.

POLICE.

The free police establishment of this Settlement consisted on the 31st March 1875 of 401 men of all ranks, as detailed below:—

Establishment on the 31st March 1875.

Number of each grade.	Rank.	Rate of pay of each grade.
1	European Inspector	120 Rs. per mensem.
1	Sub-Inspector	85 " "
2	Chief Constables	65 " each "
8	1st Class Sergeants	40 " " "
6	2nd do. do.	30 " " "
13	1st Class Constables	20 " " "
249	2nd do. do.	15 " " "
121	3rd do. do.	12 " " "
401		

Enlistment.

During the year 165 men were enlisted into the force, most of whom were entertained in the Punjab.

Casualties.

The casualties of all sorts numbered 66, and are shown in the following tabular statement :—

Nature of Casualties.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Convicted by Magistrate and dismissed ...	1	5	6
Dismissed	1	12	13
Died	3	5	8
Discharged on medical certificates	.....	3	3
Resigned at own request	1	17	18
Transferred	4	14	18
Total ...	10	56	66

Cost of the force.

The cost of the force for the year was Rs. 64,994, including the amount deducted on account of subscription to superannuation fund and contingent charges.

Comparative statement of crime.

The following statement shows the crime committed in the Settlements of Port Blair and Nicobars during the calendar year 1873 and the official year 1874-75 :—

Section of Code.	Classification of Offence.	1873.	1874-75.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated	2	...
194	Giving false evidence	...	1
224	Using criminal force to a public servant	...	1
242	Possession of counterfeit coin	...	1
302	Murder	5	...
303	Murder by life-convicts	1	2
307	Attempt to murder	3	5
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	1
324	Ditto ditto by dangerous weapons	...	1
352	Assault	1	...
379	Theft	3	2
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel	8	5
392	Robbery	1	...
406	Criminal breach of trust...	...	1
411	Receiving stolen property	2	...
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	1
457	Ditto ditto with intent to commit theft, &c. ...	1	...
309	Attempt to commit suicide	...	2
465	Forgery	...	1
	Other offences under special or local laws	5	11
	Total ...	33	35

Statement of property stolen and recovered.

The amount of property stolen and recovered during the calendar year 1873 and official year 1874-75 is also shown :—

Year.	Stolen.			Recovered.			Percentage of recoveries.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1873	719	4	0	377	8	0	52 per cent.
1874-75	227	2	0	3	0	0	...

These statements refer only to cases that are directly dealt with by the force, *viz.*, crimes of violence, serious thefts or robberies, and offences committed by free residents and convicts residing out of barracks.

All ordinary offences committed by convicts in barracks are disposed of summarily by station officers, and are not brought on the police records at all.

The following is a detail of the crimes of murder and attempt at murder committed during the year :—

Case of Mungli.

On the 16th August 1874, convict Mungli attacked convict Bhugwan, a patient in hospital, with a crutch and wounded him severely.

The defendant was discharged, as the medical officer was of opinion that at the time of assault Mungli was unaccountable for his acts, as he was suffering from a very strong attack of fever.

Case of Budloo.

On the 28th of August 1874, convict Budloo made a murderous attack on a petty officer, convict Mohun Dobay, with a hog spear. The reason assigned was because the latter was a strict task master and made the former work too hard.

Budloo only succeeded in inflicting two or three unimportant wounds, but he was tried for attempt at murder, convicted and hanged.

Case of Permoli.

On the 9th of September 1874, convict Permoli stabbed convict Tirmoo in the Chatham workshops with a small knife, inflicting no less than 43 wounds. This murder was committed in broad daylight in the presence of witnesses. The motive which led to the crime was not clearly established during the trial, but from information subsequently received, it is supposed that a criminal intimacy existed between the murderer and the deceased, and owing to the latter having transferred his favour to another convict, the former murdered him.

Permoli was convicted and hanged.

Case of Dwarkanath.

On the 19th September 1874, convict Dwarkanath inflicted a severe wound with a rice-pounder on the head of a convict lad named Gopee. Unnatural crime was the cause of this attempt at murder.

Dwarkanath was convicted and hanged.

Case of Kulloo.

On the night of the 21st November 1874, at Viper Island, convict Kulloo attempted to cut the nose of a female convict named Joomnee: having failed in the attempt, Kulloo made his escape, and on the following afternoon he attacked her with a razor and attempted to cut her throat; he would have succeeded, had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by the woman's employer. The motive for this attempt at murder was jealousy.

Kulloo was convicted and hanged.

Case of Ramdeen.

On the 15th December 1874, on Ross Island, convict Ramdeen struck convict Bundoo a blow with an axe in the marine work-shed, on receiving which he fell on the floor; the former then attempted to strike Bundoo a second time, but the axe was seized from behind by another convict. A previous quarrel was the motive of this attempt at murder.

Ramdeen was convicted and hanged.

Case of Shahabdeen.

On the 28th January 1875, convict Shahabdeen attacked convict Sakarie Polia at Viper with a hoe, and succeeded in inflicting three unimportant wounds on his victim.

Shahabdeen admitted that his object in committing the crime was to ensure his own death, as he was tired of his life.

Shahabdeen was convicted and hanged.

SECTION IV.

JAILS.

Distribution of convicts.

The following statement shows the distribution of the labouring convicts according to their employment during the year 1874:—

Months.	Commissariat.	Marine.	Medical.	P. W. Department.	Settlement.	Forest.	Total.
January ...	179	375	146	942	3,835	94	5,571
February ...	183	365	147	949	3,948	94	5,686
March ...	177	366	146	913	3,942	92	5,636
April ...	181	377	147	952	3,991	94	5,742
May ...	199	404	155	886	3,882	94	5,620
June ...	234	416	156	886	3,825	98	5,615
July ...	162	419	148	885	3,639	120	5,373
August ...	144	384	170	859	3,570	120	5,247
September ...	138	386	169	798	3,620	120	5,231
October ...	143	402	169	858	3,666	118	5,356
November ...	146	403	166	956	3,691	119	5,481
December ...	147	416	169	881	3,914	111	5,638
Total ...	2,033	4,713	1,888	10,765	45,523	1,274	66,196

Strength of Viper chain-gang.

The strength of Viper chain-gang on the 31st December 1874 was 271 males, whose offences are given below:—

Local Offences.	No.
Accomplice in murder ...	4
Aiding and abetting escape ...	1
Assault ...	2
Assaulting petty officers ...	9
Attempt at murder ...	3
Attempt at suicide ...	1
Attempt at unnatural offence ...	1
Attempt to cause grevious hurt ...	1
Attempt to cheat ...	2
Attempt to escape ...	5
Breach of Settlement rules ...	7
Causing grievous hurt ...	4
Cheating...	3
Counterfeiting coin ...	1
Criminal misappropriation ...	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	1
Destroying Government property...	1
Disobedience of orders ...	4
Disrespectful conduct towards his officer ...	1
Escape ...	124
Escape and attempting when captured to attack Mr. Grimes ...	4
False complaint ...	2
Fighting...	5
Gambling ...	5
Having in possession contraband goods ...	1
Having in possession intoxicating drugs ...	7
Having in possession stolen property ...	2
Hoarding rations ...	1
House-breaking ...	4
Carried over ...	208

Local Offences.	No.
Brought forward ...	208
Impertinence to an officer	2
Making false complaint	1
Misconduct	2
Neglect of duty	4
Planning to escape	6
Purchasing contraband goods	2
Refusing duty	2
Suspected unnatural offence	2
Theft	35
Theft and escape	1
Threatening a petty officer	1
Unnatural offence	4
Unruly conduct	1
TOTAL ...	271

An abstract of the crimes for which the prisoners present in Port Blair and the Nicobars on the last day of the year were originally transported is annexed, marked 4.

Appendix No. 5.

Statement No. I (Judicial) shows the number and disposal of convicts received during the year, and gives all statistics regarding releases, escapes, deaths, and other casualties of every description.

Appendix No. 6.

Statement No. II (Judicial) shows the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts present on the last day of the year.

Appendix No. 7.

Statement No. III (Judicial) shows the classification of the convicts according to the terms of their sentences.

Appendix No. 8.

Statement No. V (Judicial) gives the number of convicts who escaped and were re-captured during the year, together with other statistics connected with the subject of escape from custody.

Appendix No. 9.

Statement No. VI (Judicial) shows the offences committed by, and punishments inflicted on, the convicts during the year.

In column 4 of this return all criminal offences are included, but as most of them were committed by convicts, the cases were disposed of by station officers summarily, and did not come into Court at all.

Offences.

The following statement gives the offences committed by convicts during the year; of these, 888 are shown as "convict offences," as defined in paragraph VI of the new Regulations for the management of transported convicts to the Andamans and Nicobars for the year 1874, and 18 are shown as offences punishable with death, making a total of 906 as classed in columns 4 and 5 G of Statement No. VI (Judicial) :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		Offences punishable with death.				
Anything that is an offence under the Indian Penal Code and not punishable with death.	Mutinous or insubordinate conduct, or exciting the same.	Disrespectful conduct towards any officer or subordinate officer of the settlement.	Damaging Government property.	Interrupting order and discipline.	Disobedience to the order of any officer or subordinate officer.	Failing to observe any bye-laws laid down by the Superintendent.	Idleness or negligence in work.	Riotous or noisy behaviour.	Passing beyond the limits to which convicts are restricted.	Introducing into barracks or being possessed of articles forbidden for convicts' use.	Parting with food or any other articles supplied by Government for convicts' use.	Committing nuisance.	Total.	Murder.	Murder and rioting.	Attempt at murder.	Total.	Grand Total.
238	8	5	10	213	144	...	134	16	102	3	6	9	888	5	4	9	18	906

Detail of punishment inflicted.

The following are the details of punishments inflicted in the cases referred to under the head of "Other Punishments" in column 6G. :—

Nature of Punishments.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chain-gang till further orders with stripes	1	...	1
Ditto do. without do.	5	...	5
Ditto for two years or more with do.	20	...	20
Ditto do. do. without do.	4	...	4
Ditto one year to two years with do.	17	...	17
Ditto do. do. without do.	14	...	14
Ditto above six months to twelve months with stripes ...	57	...	57
Ditto do. do. do. without do. ...	30	...	30
Ditto three do. six do. with do. ...	26	...	26
Ditto do. do. do. do. without do. ...	30	...	30
Ditto up to three do. with stripes... ...	11	...	11
Ditto do. do. without do.	39	...	39
Confinement in jail	8	...	8
Confiscation of money or property	8	...	8
Fine not exceeding 10 rupees	531	42	573
Ditto 20 do.	4	...	4
Ditto 30 do.	3	1	4
Fine with transfer to another station	2	...	2
Hard labour without stripes	1	...	1
Heavy irons with do.	6	...	6
Ditto without do.	2	...	2
Light do. with do.	15	...	15
Ditto do. without do.	45	...	45
Reduction to a lower grade	123	4	127
Ditto with stripes	33	...	33
Ditto with fine	3	...	3
Remanded to labour	7	13	20
Reduction with transfer to another station	13	...	13
Ditto confiscation of money or property	8	...	8
Stripes with transfer to another station	4	...	4
Ditto fine	3	...	3
Transfer to another station	4	...	4
Wheat grinding	4	29	33
Ditto with reduction	1	...	1
Warned	20	...	20
Forfeiture of cash security	1	...	1
Bound to keep the peace for a limited period	3	...	3
Total ...	1,106	89	1,195

Of the reductions noted in this return, 71 refer to petty officers, and the remainder to convicts who were reduced for misconduct to lower grades in the classified lists.

Appendix No. 10.

Statement No. VII (Judicial) gives particulars regarding convicts who were employed as guards, overseers, and warders in the Settlement during the year.

The number of petty officers who have been reduced and punished during the year is about the average and calls for no special remark.

Appendix No. 11.

Statement No. VIII (Judicial) shows the state of education of the convicts of Port Blair.

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SECTION V.

REVENUE.

		1873-74.			1874-75.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Abkaree	7,370	0	0	7,382	0	0
	Stamps (including postage stamps)	2,502	10	0	2,695	8	0
Law and Justice.	Fees, fines and forfeitures	4,199	10	11	5,718	5	1
	Hire of convicts	4,162	0	5	3,933	14	2
	Refund of subsistence	382	11	4	297	11	3
	Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	957	0	3	672	12	11
	Settlement produce	4,184	5	11	3,011	15	8
	Hospital stoppages	322	8	9	328	8	6
	Convict receipts	3,362	4	4	1,489	2	3
	Jail manufactures	153	7	0	98	10	6
	Miscellaneous (including marine miscellaneous) ...	12,446	2	1	15,628	8	7
	Land rent	1,418	3	11	1,842	8	7
	Cash receipts, Postal Department	934	11	10	956	4	9
	Total ...	42,434	13	2	44,055	14	3

SECTION VI.

COMMISSARIAT.

Relief of Staff Sergeants.

The two staff sergeants of the Commissariat Department were relieved during the year.

Bakery.

This establishment was revised without exceeding the amount sanctioned in Mr. Campbell's scheme.

Rations to European and Native troops.

The system of rationing the troops has worked very satisfactorily, only one rejection having occurred during the year.

Rations to convicts.

Rations were issued to convicts under the same arrangements as in the previous year. The out-stations were supplied once every month, while on Ross the issues were made daily on the requisition of the head overseer.

Rations to convict bunniahs.

The issue of stores to convict bunniahs is decreasing in proportion to the extension of the rationing system, and the convict bunniahs' customers at the out-stations are now pretty nearly confined to ticket-of-leave and self-supporting convicts and the free police.

Rations to free bunniahs.

Another free bunniah was appointed and stationed at Aberdeen during the year. The two free bunniahs now in the Settlement purchase stores for retail to free residents, and receive a commission at Rs. 3-2 per cent. in common with the convict bunniahs, who all retail stores received from the Commissariat at the rates fixed by the department.

Rates to free residents and convicts.

Rates of articles sold both to free residents and convicts have been nearly uniform during the year under review. All grain has been sold at 7 pie per pound in accordance with Settlement order No. 204, dated 13th June 1872, to suit the means of the convicts, and other articles have been sold at Calcutta rates *plus* freight and 5 per cent. added for contingencies. It has been found impracticable to have separate rates for convicts and free residents.

Expenditure during the year.

The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of salaries of establishment) has been Rs. 4,87,801-14-7, as shown in Appendix No. 12, which particularizes the heads under which the several sums are debitable. The value recovered from sale of stores is Rs. 1,49,150-15-6, leaving a net sum of Rs. 3,44,858-14-10 as the expenditure of this department during the year, being Rs. 74,010-3-0 in excess of the estimated amount.

The excess is due partly to the increase of troops in Port Blair and partly to the rise in price of grain in Bengal.

The reserve stock was well maintained. Thirteen consignments of stores were received instead of 12 owing to the steam communication between Calcutta and the Settlement being altered from a monthly to a four-weekly one.

Reserve stock.

Except a few barrack boxes and iron cots received by the troop steamer from Madras, all supplies were obtained direct from the Calcutta Commissariat, and the value of stores sent from that executive during the year has been Rs. 4,08,798.

Sources of supply.

The quantity and value of produce received from the Settlement during the year both from Government and ticket-of-leave and self-supporting convicts, are shown in Section XIV, Agriculture.

Settlement produce.

The slaughter cattle received from Calcutta during the year were frequently landed with foot-and-mouth disease of a mild type, and the treatment adopted for their cure was entirely successful. There were, however, a few casualties amongst them from other causes.

Slaughter cattle.

A virulent type of dysenteric diarrhœa appeared amongst the sheep received in January and February 1875, and the casualties amounted to one-third of the animals in each consignment.

Disease amongst sheep.

The epidemic was doubtless latent in the flock when it left Calcutta, as the Executive Commissariat Office at Calcutta discontinued the supply of sheep in March 1875 owing to the disease shewing itself in the Presidency.

There has been a considerable mortality amongst the calves received from the Nicobars, owing, it is supposed, to change of pasture and climate.

Mortality amongst calves.

As an experimental measure two rams and 25 Patna ewes were imported in July 1874 and added to the original flock of 1 ram, 18 ewes and 12 lambs; the result up to this date is very encouraging, 28 lambs having been born up to the 31st March 1875, of which only 2 have died; 9 of these lambs have been transferred to the sheep flock.

Experimental sheep farm.

It may not be out of place to mention here that there has been a satisfactory increase of over 6 pounds in the average outturn of mutton per carcase, as compared with the average of last year. Many of the carcases weighed between 30 and 40 pounds, and some few more than that. This no doubt is due to the increased ration of gram and excellent hay supplied to these animals; the extra cost of the gram has, however, been more than met by the superior outturn of meat, the price of which was reduced from 12 annas per pound in 1873-74 to 7 annas in 1874-75.

On the recommendation of the medical officer of the European detachment, H. M.'s 45th Regiment, in June 1874, fresh pork was issued to the European troops five times a month, instead of three times as before. In January 1875, the issue was reduced to four times monthly.

Fresh pork.

The following comparative statement shows the reduction in prices of mutton and beef during the year:—

Reduction in prices of mutton and beef.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mutton per pound	0	12	0	0	7	0
Beef ditto	0	6	9	0	5	0

The reduction in price during 1874-75 is due partly to the reduction made in freight charges for sheep and slaughter cattle and partly to the increased outturn of mutton and beef per carcase.

Since the arrival of the detachment, 15th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, the issue of rum to the native troops at Port Blair has been discontinued, save on the recommendation of the medical officer.

Rum to Native troops.

A new flour mill was received during the year, but it cannot be worked owing to the present steam-engine being nearly worn out and unfit to drive the new mill.

Flour mill.

The department at the Nicobars has worked satisfactorily during the year, the store-keeper and free coolies being relieved once every six months.

Nicobars.

During the year 85 cows, 129 calves, and 176 pigs were brought back to Port Blair, leaving a small stock for the supply of milk and dhaie at the Nicobars.

The cows received from the Nicobars have returned an average monthly profit of nearly Rs. 100 during the year after deducting the cost of their feed.

SECTION VII.

EDUCATION.

The daily average number of attendance in the nine elementary schools at the different stations have increased from 254 of both sexes in March 1874 to 297 in March 1875.

Number of schools and pupils.

In the Ross School Oordoo and Devanagri are taught in the mornings, afternoons being devoted entirely to English instruction. In the out-station schools, the children are instructed in Oordoo and Nagri only.

Instruction given.

The teachers consist of fourteen convict masters, who carry on the school work under the supervision of the Secretary to the School Committee and the Settlement officers.

School-masters.

At the commencement of the year, the balance at the disposal of the school fund was Rs. 495-2-3; the grant allowed by the Government during the year was Rs. 600; the expenditure during the year was Rs. 566-6-9, leaving a balance at credit of Rs. 541-13-10 at the close of the year.

School funds.

Details of expenditure will be found in the Appendix No. 13.

The following table gives the classification of the children attending school by race :—

Classification of pupils by race.

Christians	7
Hindoos	143
Mahomedans	137
Chinese	7
Andamanese	3

Of the above number—

21 learn English.
36 „ ditto and Oordoo.
19 „ ditto and Nagri.
46 „ Nagri and Oordoo.
120 „ Oordoo.
55 „ Nagri.

Appendix No. 14 shows the number of children belonging to each school and their average daily attendance.

Their attendance.

The number of children in the Settlement at the close of the year was 659, of whom 188 boys and 109 girls, or 297 of both sexes, including the 3 Andamanese orphans, attended school. The remaining children are either too young, being under 3 years old, or in the case of girls, are over the age of 10, and being betrothed do not attend. Of the 297 scholars, 15 are the offspring of free men and the rest are the children of convicts.

Proportion of attendance at school to number of children in the Settlement.

SECTION VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial—Military.

1. *Ross Island bastion and enclosure around military buildings.*—The two corner pucca bastions have not been erected, the Government of India having since ordered a sunk fence to run across the same site. The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 3,485, showing a saving of Rs. 861 on the estimate.

2. *Re-construction of a portion of European Infantry stone barracks.*—The work has progressed satisfactorily, and the new portion of the barrack was

made available for the reception of the new detachment that arrived from Rangoon on the 8th April 1875; the building is now completed with the exception of a little ornamental work, and when the guard-room and cells now taken in hand by a recent order shall have been finished, the entire building will be handed over to the military authorities. Rs. 3,550 were expended under this head during the year out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 6,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,450 unspent.

3. *Fives court.*—A sum of Rs. 500 was transferred to budget item No. 1 out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 1,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 500 unspent for want of labour.

4. *Iron railing, European Infantry stone barrack.*—This work was completed during the year, and the amount expended on it was Rs. 303, the sum of Rs. 1,330 being saving on estimate.

5. *Asphalting sound portions of European Infantry stone barracks.*—The whole of this work is completed, except one cross roof; the delay is owing to the asphalte not being supplied from Calcutta in time. Rs. 1,260 were spent on this work out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 1,600, the amount less spent being Rs. 340.

6. *Works required for better protection of troops against convicts.*—The entire foundation of sunk fence has been laid, and one-third of the brick superstructure is about 3 feet above the ground level. It is hoped that the whole wall above the surface level will be erected before the heavy rains set in. The amount expended on this work amounted to Rs. 237 out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 500; the amount less spent is Rs. 263.

7. *Construction of buildings at Aberdeen for the accommodation of half a regiment of Native Infantry.*—Mess-house and two bungalows for a captain and two subalterns are nearly completed; out-houses not commenced.

The angle iron for nearly all the barracks was spliced, and that for one barrack placed in position and brick-footed; these works have occasionally been stopped owing to the saw mill frequently breaking down, and the supply of timber and planting consequently running short.

The sites for all the buildings on Aberdeen are cleared, levelled, and laid out; two wells have been commenced, foundation of store-room laid, and pits dug for the standards of the Colonel's quarters. The amount expended on these works during the year was Rs. 18,567 out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 30,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,933 unspent.

8. *Barracks and subsidiary buildings for a full company of Native Infantry.*—This work was sanctioned in 1871, and in 1873-74 one barrack with its subsidiary buildings for half a company, and quarters for officer commanding, were completed; the second barrack was omitted from the current year's budget; it was subsequently decided, however, that this project should be completed; the work was then taken in hand, and the iron skeleton of the building is now in position, costing Rs. 1,218 against a grant of Rs. 4,000.

9. *Half-company barracks, Nicobars.*—The barracks, &c., were nearly completed at the close of the former year, and during the year under report a pucca drain was built around the main building.

10. *Minor works grant—military.*—Rs. 1,569 were expended under this head during the year out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 3,500, leaving the sum of Rs. 1,931 unspent.

Imperial—Civil.

11. *Re-arrangement of convict barracks, Ross Island.*—Labour not being available a small sum was expended under this head.

12. *Eight cook-houses to the various convict barracks in the Settlement.*—One cook-house was completed, another built to 4 feet above ground on Viper Island, and the foundation of another one was laid at Aberdeen. The amount expended on these works was Rs. 862 out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 1,000, the balance unspent being Rs. 138.

13. *Saw mill new buildings or new machinery.*—For want of labour this work had to be deferred and the funds re-appropriated to "Establishment," and "Repairs—Civil."

14. *Minor works grant—civil.*—The following works were completed during the year and the amount expended on them was Rs. 8,705 out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 10,500, leaving the sum of Rs. 1,795 unspent:—

1. Forming separate compartments in the convict barracks on Ross and Chatham for convict boys.
2. Alterations to the three jail stone barracks, Viper Island.
3. Constructing quarters and cook-house for the peons of the Chief Commissioner's Office.
4. Enlarging the house at Aberdeen occupied by the Deputy Superintendent's clerk.
5. Constructing a pucca grain shed and venetian enclosures to No. work-shed in the Viper jail yard.
6. Constructing two day latrines in the jail enclosure at Viper.
7. Constructing a new house for the flag staff signaller, Ross Island.
8. Effecting sundry improvements and painting the house at Viper occupied by the 3rd Medical Officer.
9. Rain water tank with bathing platform inside jail walls, Viper Island.

Items Nos. 2 and 9 were in progress during 1873-74 and completed during the year under report. Items Nos. 7 and 8 are nearly finished.

Communications.

15. *Constructing the 2nd section of the 2nd class road at Aberdeen.*—This work was completed during the year, and the amount expended on it in 1874-75 was Rs. 949. The total cost of this road was Rs. 1,818 showing a saving in the estimate of Rs. 31.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

16. *Retaining wall around eastern and western side of Ross Island.*—There has been no expenditure against this work. The grant of Rs. 400 set apart was re-appropriated to "Repairs—Civil."

17. *Construction of graving or dry dock.*—Nothing has been done towards this work also. The grant of Rs. 3,500 was re-appropriated to "Minor works grant—Civil."

18. *Iron screw pile jetty, Ross Island.*—This work was included in the budget estimate for 1874-75, but no provision was made.

19. *Minor works grant—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The grant of Rs. 2,500 fixed for work under this head was reduced to Rs. 2,000 by a re-appropriation to budget item No. 1, bastion and enclosure around military buildings, and the expenditure against the money grant of Rs. 500 amounted to Rs. 650.

Repairs.

20. *Military buildings.*—Rs. 592 was expended under this head during the year out of the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 1,000, leaving the sum of Rs. 408 unspent.

21. *Civil buildings.*—The amount expended under this head was Rs. 5,495 out of the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 5,800, the amount unspent being Rs. 305.

LOCAL WORKS.

Communications.

The following roads have been constructed during the year under review:—

Cart road from brick kiln to Phœnix Bay, about ¾ mile in length.

Cantonment branch roads at Aberdeen connecting officers' quarters with the main road.

Nine feet bridle path from Haddo jetty to jetty in Dover Gardens, about three furlongs.

Branch cart road from Middle Point to Haddo, about 1¼ mile.

Section of Aberdeen, Middle Point—New clearing, main road from new clearing towards Protherepore, about ¾ mile.

Bridle path nine feet wide from Navy Bay along the coast to Haddo, nearly 1 mile.

About 500 yards of a new bridle path from the new clearing to "Pahargaon" have been completed.

Cart road 15 feet wide and upwards of a mile long from jetty at Bamboo Flat to the new clearing, northern stations.

Cart road from Dhunny Leaf Creek through the clearing and towards Macpherson's Straits has been continued, about half a mile of it having been constructed this year.

Bridle path from Boomletah towards Dhunny Leaf Creek, six feet wide and about ¾ mile long was made during the year, and that from Boomletah to south end of the Island was re-opened and cleared.

All station roads and paths have been repaired and kept in order during the year, whilst upwards of 20 miles of jungle tracks communicating with both the northern and southern out-posts of the Settlement have been cleared or kept open.

Bridges and culverts.

The above roads and the old roads and paths have been drained and provided with stone culverts, some 80 of these having been constructed on the southern stations alone; whilst on the northern stations a good wooden bridge on stone buttresses was built over a stream which crosses the new road from Bamboo Flat to the clearing. Wooden bridges of a temporary nature have also been thrown across the streams at Dhunny Leaf Creek, Homfray Ghât and Boomletah.

Bunds.

The bund of the tank at the new clearing referred to in last year's report was completed this year, and a fine reservoir of water for irrigation has been formed thereby.

At Phœnix Bay a further piece of mangrove swamp land has been bunded out from the sea.

One thousand and one hundred running feet of the heavy bund at Homfray Ghât near Port Mouat, commenced in 1873-74, were completed, leaving about 1,000 feet of bund to finish this work.

Tanks.

Two new tanks have been constructed on the southern stations, whilst the tanks on Ross, Chatham, and Viper have all been enlarged and improved.

Jetties.

At Phœnix Bay and Viper small jetties have been constructed, the former for landing and embarking material, and the latter with a T head, a latrine being built on it. The jetty at Chatham has been improved, a broad flight of stone steps having been added thereto.

Temporary buildings.

Upwards of forty temporary buildings, consisting of barracks, guard-rooms, and cook-houses for police and convicts, go-downs for storing tools and rations, market places, out-houses, model-huts, &c., were constructed during the year, and those in existence were duly kept in repair.

Brick and lime kilns.

The brick and lime kilns at Aberdeen were transferred from the charge of the Public Works Department to that of the Settlement in January 1875, and are now therefore included under this heading: their outturn since the transfer has been 10,950 cubic feet of lime, and 280,000 bricks.

SECTION IX.

POST OFFICE.

Mails.

During the year under review 37 mails were received, and 41 were despatched against 32 received and 33 despatched in the previous year. The increase is due partly to the extra mail service between this and Rangoon, and partly to the unlooked-for arrivals of the steamers *Abyssinia* and *Madura* from Madras. The regular mails were received direct from Calcutta by the British India Steam Navigation Company's contract vessels.

Collections.

The amount collected on account of postage on letters and banghy parcels was Rs. 1,002-15-9, and from sale of postage labels Rs. 1,865, making a total of Rs. 2,867-15-9 realized irrespective of postage charges on official covers and postage labels supplied by the treasury to the officer in charge of the Nicobars for disposal at Camorta.

The following return shows the approximate number of letters, &c., that passed through the Port Blair Post Office during the year 1874-75 :—

Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Papers.	Packets.	Parcels.	Total.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
8,520	8,724	1,632	3,000	684	708	23,268

Complaints.

Except two trivial complaints which were explained satisfactorily, the Post Office establishment has worked fairly.

Inspection.

The Chief Inspector of Post Offices in British Burma inspected the Port Blair Post Office once during the year.

SECTION X.

MARINE.

Government vessels.

The paddle steamer *Undaunted* was relieved by the steam ship *Enterprize* on the 30th of May 1874, and in January 1875; the latter vessel was sent to Calcutta to be docked.

On the 3rd of March 1875, steam ship *Celerity* arrived at Port Blair, and on the 8th idem towed the hulk *Blenheim* to Calcutta.

Men-of-war.

Her Majesty's steamer *Briton* arrived from the Nicobars on the 21st of August 1874, and left for Rangoon on the 25th of the same month.

Private vessels.

One sailing vessel with convicts from Bombay and three steamers with troops and convicts from Madras touched at this port during the year.

Native vessels.

No native vessels visited Port Blair in 1874-75.

Mail steamers.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Scotia*, under the usual contract, made thirteen trips from Calcutta and six trips from Rangoon during the year, conveying mails, stores, passengers, sheep and cattle to this Settlement, the aggregate amount of tonnage entering the port during the year being 15,184 tons.

The approximate amount of cargo imported during the same period, including goods and stores for the Settlement, Marine, Public Works, and Commissariat Departments and for private individuals is reckoned at 4,634 tons, besides 1,827 head of cattle and sheep.

Wrecks.

No vessels were wrecked during the year.

Buoys and moorings.

All the buoys and moorings were inspected four times during the year, those made of iron being thoroughly cleaned, scraped and painted on each occasion. The moorings were in good condition.

Landing charges.

During the year a sum of Rs. 600-15-9 was realized on account of landing charges at the rate of Rs. 4 per ton and paid into the treasury against Rs. 820-11-6 in 1873-74. The decrease is due to less importation of private cargo during the year.

Lighters and boats.

A committee was ordered to inspect and report upon the schooner lighter No. 2, undecked lighter No. 3, and 3 canoes were condemned by committees of survey held on them, and broken up. Five lighters (two iron and three wooden) averaging 24 tons each with 50 cutters and small boats were kept employed in landing cargo and conveying material, provisions, and Settlement produce between the different stations. Of the cutters and small boats 21 are in use by Settlement officers and overseers.

Most of these boats are very old, and require to be replaced by new ones.

The following statement shows the approximate amount of work executed by the lighters and boats during the year :—

		No.	Tons.
Conveyance of	material for Public Works Department	...	100
Ditto	private stores for shop-keepers	...	150
Ditto	Marine stores	...	61
Ditto	Ditto coal, English	...	900
Ditto	Brick and other materials to and from Ross (P. W. D.)		3,400
Ditto	Ditto Settlement produce and other materials	...	600
Ditto	Commissariat provisions conveyed to out-stations ...	...	3,000
Ditto	Cattle and sheep	1,827	...
Ditto	Commissariat stores	...	3,423
	Total ...	1,827	11,634

This statement does not include the tonnage carried by the various dawk or ferry boats which convey stores or produce of the ticket-of-leave and self-supporting convicts daily.

Carpenters and blacksmiths.

A few free Chinese carpenters and blacksmiths were employed during the year to repair boats, &c. Of the convict lads mentioned in my report for 1873-74, eight have turned out to be good workmen, but the others have been removed from the Marine Department for misconduct.

Marine stores.

The value of Marine stores imported during the year was Rs. 5,486-14-10, whilst their freight amounted to Rs. 2,443-15-8. This sum does not include the value of 900 tons of coal received during the year, no priced invoice of the last consignment having yet been received.

A statement showing the value of Marine stores issued to the various departments during the year is given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To the Settlement	375	3	5
Do. Commissariat Department	170	15	0
Do. Nicobars	172	4	11
Do. Station steamer	*12,471	14	4
On payment including (P. W. D.)	498	0	6
To the Marine Department (including coal)	7,482	5	11
Total ...	21,170	12	1

* This does not include the 510 tons of coal supplied from the last consignment, as its price is not as yet known.

SECTION XI.

FINANCE.

The following statement shows in detail the receipts and expenditure of the Andaman and Nicobar Settlements for the year 1874-75 as compared with 1873-74:—

Revenue and Receipts.	1873-74, Actuals.	1874-75, Actuals.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I.—Land Revenue—					
Rent of land	1,418 3 11	1,842 8 7	424 4 8	.....	
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs—					
Sale of opium	7,370 0 0	7,382 0 0	12 0 0	.....	
IX.—Stamps—					
Sale of Court-fees stamps ...	400 10 0	274 8 0	.....	126 2 0	
Ditto of Receipt ditto ...	150 0 0	142 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
XIII.—Law and Justice—					
Sale of unclaimed and escheated property	957 0 3	672 12 11	.....	284 3 4	
Convict Receipts—					
Sale of produce for cash ...	4,184 5 11	3,011 15 8	.....	1,172 6 3	
Sale to Commissariat Department	34,345 10 5	61,272 11 1	26,927 0 8	.....	Does not appear in treasury accounts, not being a cash receipt.
Hire of convicts	4,162 0 5	3,933 14 2	.....	228 2 3	
Sale of stores	1,53,827 6 11	1,49,150 15 6	.....	4,676 7 5	Under this head the following items are included :—

	Rs. A. P.
From European troops ...	10,685 8 11
Ditto Native troops	3,852 3 6
Commissariat Miscellaneous ...	498 8 0
Civil charges	1,522 2 11
Free residents	40,193 9 8
Convicts on payment ...	87,902 12 2
Nicobar sales	4,496 2 4
	1,49,150 15 6

MISCELLANEOUS	31,222 12 0	38,085 7 10	6,862 11 10	.....
POST OFFICE—				
Sale of postage stamps ...	1,656 0 0	1,977 0 0	321 0 0	.....
Cash collections	934 11 10	956 4 9	21 8 11	.....
BILLS SENT TO INDIA—				
Labour and ballast supplied to B. I. S. N. Company ...	1,399 12 0	97 8 0	.....	1,302 4 0
Ghoor sent to Bengal ...	.....	1,116 0 0	1,116 0 0	.....
Ditto to Burma ...	.....	1,388 4 0	1,388 4 0	.....
Gurjun oil to Madras ...	.....	591 0 9	591 0 9	.....
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS ...	2,42,028 9 8	2,71,894 15 3	37,663 14 10	7,797 9 3

Includes the following :—

Convict receipts	1,489 2 3
Fees, fines and confiscations	5,718 5 1
Refund of subsistence money	297 11 3
Hospital stoppages received from Ticket-of-leave and Settlement servants	* 328 8 6
Ditto deducted from subsistence money... ...	3,751 3 11
Jail manufacture	98 10 6
* Miscellaneous	15,628 8 7
Sale of marine stores	537 9 0
Public Works Department receipts	10,235 12 9
	38,085 7 10

* Includes birds' nest, contract money, rent of fruit gardens, &c., and sale of stores by the Settlement.

Expenditure.	1873-74, Actuals.	1874-75, Actuals.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Law and Justice.				
Direction.				
Civil and Judicial establishments	99,449 14 1	1,00,555 13 4	1,105 15 3	.....
Treasury ditto	3,660 0 0	3,780 0 0	120 0 0	.....
Medical ditto	33,894 8 1	37,836 0 0	3,941 7 11	.....
Ecclesiastical ditto	6,994 0 0	6,984 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Commissariat ditto	23,123 3 7	22,454 2 8	.....	669 0 11
Marine ditto	11,668 9 9	9,120 0 0	.....	2,548 9 9
Post Office ditto	780 0 0	780 0 0	.....	.....
Police ditto	48,269 0 0	68,356 13 0	20,087 13 0	.....
Overseer's (Jail) ditto	6,700 0 0	5,974 0 0	.....	726 0 0
Supplies, Stores and Services.				
Subsistence money to convicts	1,37,729 2 6	1,13,608 3 0	.....	24,120 15 6
Commissariat supplies*	4,09,059 7 4	4,34,852 14 5	25,793 7 1	.....
Medical ditto	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
Clothing for convicts	25,836 15 10	30,949 9 0	5,112 9 2	.....
Ditto Police	3,571 5 0	3,375 0 0	.....	196 5 0
Commission on sale of stores	3,787 15 9	3,473 8 6	.....	314 7 3
Contingent charges (see next page†) ...	10,903 7 4	13,982 4 11	3,078 13 7	.....
Value of marine stores	8,103 8 2	8,774 14 1	671 5 11	.....
Ditto of coals	21,800 0 0	15,421 2 0	.....	6,378 14 0

Remarks.

* Commissariat supplies include the following :—

	Rs. A. P.
Under "Civil Charges"—	
Loss on rations sold to officers and others, rations to Commissariat followers, oil for police and church, hides and oil for saw mill, &c.	5,214 10 7
Rations to crews of launch and barges ...	348 8 0
Under "Settlement"—	
Live stock imported for Settlement cultivation, tools and implements	21,725 [illegible] 2
Under "Marine"—	
Oil for flag staff, steam barge, jetties, &c. ...	2,027 14 11
Under "Commissariat, Miscellaneous"—	
Wastage, fuel for engine, and minor articles ...	5,643 8 2
Supplies to convict hospitals	32,835 2 11
Forage for cattle, elephants, &c.... ...	32,640 12 8
Rations and cooking utensils for convicts of all classes	2,80,552 8 11
Articles sold to free residents	34,008 9 11
Supplies to Nicobars	19,855 13 2
	4,34,852 14 5

Post Office.					
Purchase of official stamps	290 0 0	302 0 0	12 0 0	.....	
Cash payments	6 13 5	2 10 6	.....	4 2 11	
Freight and Passage.					
Passage money paid in India on account of Nicobars	7,288 0 0	7,390 0 0	102 0 0	.....	
Ditto paid at Port Blair	142 8 0	151 8 0	9 0 0	.....	
Freight on Commissariat stores	1,32,670 0 0	1,49,923 4 0	17,253 4 0	.....	
Ditto on Marine ditto	1,370 13 5	14,830 0 0	13,459 2 7	.....	
Ditto on clothing, &c.	2,987 9 0	3,379 0 0	391 7 0	.....	
Ditto on other stores	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....	
Military Charges.					
Pay and allowance to European and Native troops	1,10,959 7 11	1,23,858 7 4	12,898 15 5	.....	
Supplies to ditto	45,634 7 4	49,976 0 2	4,341 8 10	.....	
Marine.					
Advances to station steamer	10,623 1 4	17,739 10 5	7,116 9 1	.....	
Supplies to ditto	3,349 0 0	2,973 0 0	.....	376 0 0	
Public Works Department.					
Establishment	31,198 0 0	30,336 0 0	.....	862 0 0	
Works, &c.	46,627 0 0	81,965 0 0	35,338 0 0	.....	Includes purchase of timber for new military buildings, and tools and plant.
Total ...	12,52,477 13 10	13,69,604 13 4	1,53,333 6 10	36,206 7 4	

† The "Contingent Charges" include the following:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Allowance to Andaman Home	2,400	0	0
Ditto ditto Orphanage	1,200	0	0
Ditto Port Blair schools	600	0	0
Ditto Christian prisoners' library ...	288	0	0
Rewards for recapture of runaways ...	345	0	0
Miscellaneous bills	7,049	4	11
Hire of Chinese carpenters for Marine Department	2,100	0	0
	13,982	4	11

RECEIPTS.

There has been a slight increase in the item of land revenue during the year, whilst the sale of opium being limited to the free Chinese residents, the number of whom does not vary much, has remained nearly the same as last year.

The only other item which calls for remark is the sale of produce to the Commissariat. This item represents the value of produce, the result of the labour of Government gangs of convicts, which has been made over to the Commissariat during the year. The increase over the actuals of 1873-74 has been Rs. 26,927-0-8.

EXPENDITURE.

Law and Justice—Direction.

THE slight increase over the expenditure of last year under the heading of Civil and Judicial Establishment is due to the movements of officers going on, and returning from, furlough.

The increased expenditure in the Medical Department is in consequence of the entertainment of a 3rd medical officer.

The increase on account of the Police is in consequence of the force having been recruited up to its full strength.

Supplies, stores and services.

The decrease under the heading subsistence money to convicts is of yearly recurrence, and is in consequence of the new rules, under the operation of which subsistence allowance to convicts has ceased since 1871. This decrease is counterbalanced by the increase under the head of "Commissariat Supplies," which is chiefly on account of the increase in the number of rationed convicts.

As pointed out last year the medical charges are mere estimates.

The increase in the charge "clothing for convicts" is due to a better description of clothing having been provided for a certain number of the convicts.

The particulars of the contingent charges are given above; many of these items of expenditure are unvarying, and the real contingencies amount to Rs. 7,049-4-11. The reason of the increase of expenditure under this heading is on account of the cost of Chinese carpenter's labour supplied to the Marine Department which has hitherto been included in the Marine Establisment.

There has been a considerable increase in the charges for freight on Commissariat stores owing to the increase in freight in 1874-75 (Rs. 1,49,923) over that of 1873-74 (Rs. 1,32,670). This is accounted for by 13 consignments having been received in 1874-75 consequent on the change in the steam communication with Port Blair, against 12 in the previous year, also to the increase in the free police force, and European and Native troops, necessitating larger importations.

The increase in the freight on Marine stores is due to the freight on coal having been shown under this heading in 1874-75, whereas last year it was included in the price of the coals.

Military charges.
Public Works Department charges.

The increase in the military charges is due to an augmentation of the garrison, whilst the increased expenditure in the Public Works Department was incurred to provide accommodation for additional troops shortly expected.

Appendices Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 contain the Financial statements for the year under review.

SECTION XII.

MILITARY.

Strength of the Garrison.

The strength of the garrison at the close of the year was :—

Europeans	140
Natives	384
TOTAL ...	524

	Natives.	Europeans.
Ross	138	140
Aberdeen	38	...
Navy Bay	33	...
Viper	70	...
Nicobars	105	...
TOTAL ...	384	140

The garrison has been composed of detachments, Her Majesty's 45th and 21st Foot, and of the 27th and 15th Regiments, Madras Native Infantry.

SECTION XIII.

POPULATION.

The following statement shows the entire population of the Settlement:—

RACES.	FREE POPULATION.										Convict population.		GRAND TOTAL.				REMARKS.
	ESTABLISHMENT.				Free residents.		CHILDREN OF ALL RACES						Adults.		Children.		
	Civil.	Military.	Marine.	Police.			Of free residents.		Of convict parents.								
	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Europeans and their descendants ...	38	119	5	1	...	28	29	30	...	...	9	...	173	28	29	30	
Americans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Arabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	
Arracanese	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	8	1	8	2	4	1	
Assamese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	
Burmese	...	...	...	1	6	2	2	4	...	...	50	1	57	3	2	4	
Chinese	1	...	1	...	82	7	6	3	2	1	12	...	96	7	8	4	
Chitagonians	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	67	1	...	...	
Hindoos	3	149	...	161	51	16	14	5	181	147	5,082	676	5,446	692	195	452	
Mussulmen	1	150	...	83	29	7	2	2	128	113	1,706	212	1,969	219	130	115	
Mugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	
Native Christians	3	14	...	13	4	8	6	6	1	3	2	1	36	9	7	9	
Sonthals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	22	1	...	...	
Others (natives of India) ...	1	...	...	85	3	3	...	...	...	...	12	11	101	14	...	...	
TOTAL ...	47	432	52	344	175	72	59	50	316	265	6,971	904	8,021	976	375	315	

SECTION XIV.

AGRICULTURE.

Cultivation in the Andamans and Nicobars is carried on by gangs of convicts working on behalf of Government under the supervision of district and station officers and by ticket-of-leave land-holders and their families.

These first are employed in cultivating considerable tracts of newly-cleared and reclaimed land, paddy, Indian corn, sugar-cane, dholl, turmeric and arrow-root being the principal crops. Most holdings consist of a small garden attached to the occupant's hut, wherein he cultivates fruits and vegetables for the supply of the local market, and a piece of swamp land for the production of cereals: the grants vary in size, but are nearly all small holdings which can be worked by a single man or a single family. The leases are annual and the rents fixed for paddy and hill land in 1873 are maintained at Re. 1-8 per beegah for paddy land, and 12 annas per beegah for hill land; a special rate of Rs. 12 per beegah being still demanded for sugar-cane cultivation.

There are at present about 750 acres of land under Government cultivation in Port Blair, whilst the aggregate area of the holdings of ticket-of-leave convicts is about 1,174 acres.

The following comparative statement shows the quantity and value of agricultural produce in Port Blair and the Nicobars made over to, or purchased by, the Commissariat Department during the past official year:—

ARTICLES.	RECEIVED FROM STATION OFFICERS.				PURCHASED FROM TICKET-OF-LEAVE CONVICTS.			
	1873-74.		1874-75.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. As. P.
Arrowroot ... ... lbs.	1,761	220 2 0	2,157	269 10 0	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	...	...	2,400	75 0 0	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... lbs.	255	123 8 3	397	217 5 2	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... "	...	...	31	31 10 4	...	...	...	...
Dhaio ... ... "	...	...	...	...	79,290	4,176 2 6	88,846	5,923 1 0
Dhall, Moong ... ... "	1,065	33 4 6	9,846	307 11 0	...	...	...	...
" Oorood ... ... "	...	...	38,477	1,202 6 9	...	...	...	...
Ghee from Nicobars ... "	1,400	525 0 0	174	65 4 0	...	...	...	...
Ghoor ... ... "	94,541	5,010 11 0	158,004	9,875 4 0	4,478	279 9 0	8,519	538 11 0
Hay... ... ... "	272,960	634 8 11	199,680	464 5 11	...	...	...	...
Indian-corn ... ... "	78,241	2,037 8 5	334,996	8,723 13 8	25,951	675 12 11	41,982	1,093 4 6
Limes ... .. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,855	101 2 4
Milk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	85,757	7,054 4 9	124,790	12,998 15 4
Oil, cocoanut ... ... "	30,009	5,157 12 9	81,378	13,986 14 10	...	..	...	...
Oil-cakes ... ... "	8,903	187 5 8	80,752	1,682 5 4	...	...	...	...
Onions ... ... "	8,293	518 5 0	13,902	868 14 0	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... "	377,183	5,892 11 3	4,17,591	6,524 13 9	79,420	1,240 5 0	92,664	1,447 14 0
Tobacco ... ... "	1,354	155 2 4	2,691	280 5 0	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... "	17,672	1,656 12 0	13,849	1,298 5 6	5,595	524 11 5	15,844	1,485 2 0
Vegetables ... ... "	16,031	250 7 9	24,186	377 14 8	283,469	3,661 13 0	326,652	5,103 13 0
TOTAL ...	...	23,803 3 10	...	46,251 15 11	...	17,612 10 7	...	28,691 15 2

From this return it appears that the value of the agricultural produce forwarded by the Settlement to the Commissariat in 1874-75 was nearly double as much as that made over in 1873-74, whilst the purchases of the latter department from ticket-of-leave cultivators during the year under report exceeded those of the previous year by upwards of Rs. 10,000.

Coffee.

The Government plantation at Mount Harriet has been increased during the year, and the outturn from the trees in bearing was 397 lbs. as against 255 lbs. in the preceding year; these figures, however, do not include a large quantity of the berries reserved for seed.

Paddy.

Four hundred and twenty beegahs of land were cultivated by labouring convicts with hill paddy during the year. The seed was imported from Calcutta, and two beegahs of this crop were measured and the outturn carefully noted; the produce of the first was 7 maunds and 7 seers, while that of the second beegah was 9 maunds and 8 seers; the average outturn of hill paddy in Port Blair, however, cannot be reckoned at more than 4 or 5 maunds per beegah; 720 beegahs of swamp paddy were cultivated by Government agency; the seed employed was chiefly acclimatised Carolina paddy, and the crop was a highly successful one: an average beegah of this crop was harvested and the outturn carefully noted, the results were 10 maunds 27 seers of grain and 13 maunds 5 seers of straw.

Carolina paddy has now been thoroughly established in Port Blair. It has stood the test of 5 years' experiments, and is undoubtedly the most suitable description of paddy for cultivation in these islands. The acclimatised produce has in no way deteriorated, whilst its great advantages are the strength of the stalk and the tenacity with which the seed adheres to the plant; it is thus better able to resist the heavy weather which generally occurs at the change of the monsoon just before harvest time.

Ticket-of-leave cultivators have sold 1,158 maunds of paddy during the year to the Commissariat as against 992 maunds in 1873-74; these figures, however, do not represent the whole of the grain produced by this class of convicts, but only the surplus after they have provided for their own wants.

The following figures show the general results of paddy cultivation in the Settlement as compared with 1873-74:—

Produced by	1873-74.	1874-75.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Settlement agency ...	4,714	5,219	*Less the amount, an unknown quantity, reserved by these people for home consumption.
Ticket-of-lane cultivators ...	992 *	*1,158	
TOTAL ...	5,706	6,377	

It will be noticed that the figures here entered do not agree with those quoted in the last annual report under this heading, but they have been taken from the Commissariat Officer's return of paddy for which he has either given receipts, or which he has purchased, and are therefore to be depended on.

Indian-corn.

The harvest was a very favourable one, and the outturn considerably in excess of previous years, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Forwarded to the Commissariat by Settlement agency	978	4,187
Sold to Commissariat by ticket-of-leave cultivators	324	524
TOTAL ...	1,302	4,711

Some seed imported from Mysore gave excellent results, Captain Wimberley reporting that the average weight of grain obtained by him from each of several cobs was 8 ounces.

Sugar-cane.

The outturn of ghoor is given below :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Forwarded to the Commissariat by Settlement agency	1,182	1,975
Sold to the Commissariat by ticket-of-leave cultivators	56	106
TOTAL ...	1,238	2,081

There is no doubt that this country and climate are admirably adapted for the cultivation of sugar-cane; its scientific cultivation and conversion into sugar have not yet however been attempted, though the results of the ordinary native method of cultivation and manufacture of ghoor are sufficiently encouraging to warrant the experiment being tried. The supply of ghoor being greater than the local demand, an arrangement was made by the Commissariat with a firm at Rangoon for the purchase of the surplus quantity, which has realized Rs. 2-15-5 a maund after the payment of all expenses connected with freight and package.

It is difficult to accurately estimate the cost of the production of ghoor in Port Blair by the labour of convict gangs, but Captain Wimberley has calculated the cost (allowiug the outturn to be 16 maunds a beegah, and valuing the manual labour at 4 annas a day) as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ploughing 1 beegah	2	0	0
Trenching	5	0	0
Planting	2	0	0
Earthing up and weeding 3 times... ...	6	0	0
Manufacture of ghoor, at 16 maunds per beegah	10	14	0
TOTAL ...	25	14	0

or Re. 1-9-10 per maund.

The quantity manufactured and sent to the Commissariat during the year was 2,157 lbs. as against 1,761 lbs. in 1873-74.

Arrowroot.

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	lbs.	lbs.
Forwarded to the Commissariat by Settlement agency	17,672	13,849
Sold by ticket-of-leave cultivators	5,595	15,844
TOTAL ...	23,267	29,693

The above figures show the amount of manufactured turmeric sent to the Commissariat during the year. It has been ascertained that one maund of the raw turmeric yields 18½ lbs. of the manufactured article.

Turmeric.

There has been a considerable increase in the cultivation and production of this grain during the year.

Dals.

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	lbs.	lbs.
Grown by Settlement agency and forwarded to the Commissariat ...	1,065	48,323

The cause of this increase is that a dry weather crop of "oorood" was taken off all available Government land which in former years had been allowed to lie fallow.

The manufacture of this oil at the Nicobars has been largely increased, upwards of 80,000 lbs. having been forwarded to the Commissariat during the year as against 30,000 lbs. in 1873-74.

Cocoanut-oil.

Oil cake has also been prepared and forwarded in considerable quantities to Port Blair, where it has been used for feeding cattle and pigs.

Upwards of 2,691 lbs. of cured tobacco were forwarded to the Commissariat, being nearly double the amount sent in 1873-74.

Tobacco.

Samples of this tobacco were forwarded to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, and the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, for inspection, and the valuation reports of these Associations are given in extenso :—

* * * * *

From Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—"This sample represents small coarse, strong-colored leaf of a very sound nature and is well cured.

"I had cigars made of some of the leaves, and find the tobacco very much lacking in pungency and flavour.

"Tobacco like the sample carefully prepared would, I believe, find a ready market at from Rs. 6 to 7 per bazar maund."

* * * * *

From Agri-Horticultural Society.—"The Society's Committee consider the tobacco therein referred to from Port Blair to have been grown with care, leaves all sound and in good order, good weight and of a good color, well cured, though a little over-burnt, value about Rs. 7 per maund."

The cultivation of vegetables has been left almost entirely in the hands of ticket-of-leave cultivators, who have realized upwards of Rs. 5,000 from the Commissariat alone by the sale of these for rations.

Vegetables.

The sale of milk and dhaie, which latter is an article supplied to rationed convicts, has been the most profitable source to ticket-of-leave convicts of obtaining a livelihood and earning money. During the year the Commissariat has spent nearly Rs. 19,000 on these two articles of consumption. The price of milk is still high, ranging from 1 anna 6 pies to 2 annas a bottle.

Milk and dhaie.

The comparative statement shows a decrease in the amount supplied to the Commissariat during the year in comparison with the previous year, but this is merely in consequence of a decrease in the demand of the department, and not from any inability of the Settlement to supply it, as on the 31st of March 1875, there were several large stacks of excellent hay, besides considerable quantities of paddy straw and dal bhoosee available for issue to cattle if required.

Fodder.

In December 1874 a scale of grazing fees was established for cattle throughout the Settlement as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bulls, bullocks and cows per annum, over three years old ...	2	0	0
Bulls, bullocks and cows per annum over six months and under three years	1	0	0
Goats he and she over six months	0	8	0

The public fruit gardens at the various stations at Port Blair were let as under for the year 1874-75 :—

Fruit.

	1873-74.	1874 75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ross	450	500
Aberdeen	550	690
Haddo	1,010	1,710
Chatham	40	30
Navy Bay	55	40
Viper and Dundas Point	180	320
Port Mouat...	660	320
Perseverance Point	65	100
Hope Town	80	45
Mount Harriet	75	45
Total	3,165	3,800

There are 49 of the former and 4 of the latter in the plantation at Mount Harriet. The nutmegs are thriving, but the ipecacuanha trees do not appear to flourish.

Nutmeg and ipecacuanha trees.

The following statement shows the number of horned cattle, goats, kids, &c., the property of Government and of private individuals at Port Blair and the Nicobars on the 31st December 1874, exclusive of the Commissariat farm cattle :—

Live stock.

	Property of Government.		Property of free people.		Property of convicts.		Total.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Horned cattle	695	388	65	47	1,654	2,121	2,414	2,556
Goats and kids	656	...	47	29	599	733	1,302	762
Pigs	509	...	103	59	1	...	613	59
Poultry	...	...	1,499	1,353	6,083	5,131	7,582	6,484

The weather as regards cultivation during 1874-75 has, on the whole, been favourable, and the rainfall has been 104·83 inches as against 100·83 in 1873-74.

Appendix No. 20 is a return of the produce at Port Blair for the year 1874-75.

SECTION XV.

JAIL MANUFACTURE.

The following statement shows the quantity and description of articles manufactured during the year :—

Description.		Quantity.
Attah	Lbs.	992,717
Soojee	„	67,225
Flour	„	9,865
Bran	„	102,004
Bricks	No.	281,460
Bucket, wooden	„	71
Cots, wooden	„	4
Sickles, iron	„	6
Leggings, leather	„	100
Hides, bullock	„	67
Chains, iron	„	2
Fans, bamboo	„	6
Cages, „	„	22
Umbrellas, leaf	„	106
Hats, leaf	„	368
Choorah	Lbs.	1,171
Buckets, iron	No.	13
Handles, wooden	„	100
Hencoops	„	19
Blinds, chick	„	17
Dallas	„	233
Jute, rope	Coils	28
Nets, fishing, circular, hand	No.	12
Blankets	„	173
Oars	„	46
Coir, rope	Coils	99
Sheep-skins, tanned	No.	1,980
Turmeric	Lbs.	11,473
Arrowroot	„	6,017
Brooms	No.	890
Morahs	„	42
Sieves	„	127
Charcoal	Mds.	5,720
Firewood	*Cords	3,299
Thatching leaves	No.	380,607

* A cord of firewood measures 8 feet × 4 feet × 4 feet.

Description.		Quantity.
Baskets for carrying earth	No.	59,959
Chatties, earthen	,,	1,213
Lime	Mds.	3,037
Salt	Lbs.	157,670
Sarees	No.	60
Cloth	Yds.	1,457
Coortas	No.	10,260
Tiles	,,	20,100
Mats, coir	,,	327
Soops	,,	63

The attah and soojee are manufactured by the female prisoners from wheat imported from India. The bricks and lime were formerly manufactured by the Public Works Department, but the brick and lime-making establishments have recently been transferred to the charge of Settlement Officers, and bricks, tiles and lime are now issued on indent to departments requiring them. Charcoal and firewood are also prepared and issued under Settlement superintendence.

The whole of the salt consumed in the Settlement is manufactured locally from sea-water; the coortas are made up for convict clothing by the female prisoners at Ross and Haddo.

The actual cash receipts on account of jail manufactures is Rs. 98-10-6 only. The demand by private individuals for articles of jail manufacture is very small, and most of the manufactures are issued to other departments on indents.

SECTION XVI.

FORESTS.

Head-quarters.

The head-quarters of the Forest Department are on Viper Island, the Settlement Officer of that station having taken over charge of it from the Executive Engineer on the 2nd February last.

Stations.

The Overseer resides on Viper Island, and the two boats belonging to the department and their crews remain at the station; also the remainder of the men are on the mainland to the north of Viper, and are moved about as required.

The majority remain at the clearing known by the name of the "Elephant Sheds," and parties of ten to twenty have been stationed during the dry weather at Brigade Creek and Boomleeta on Dhunny Leaf Creek, where they have been employed in girdling.

Half way between the Elephant Sheds and Brigade Creek, a temporary barrack has been erected and is occupied by twenty men, employed in felling trees girdled last year, squaring logs preparatory to sending them to Chatham, and in storing timber.

Elephants.

The six elephants belonging to the department are moved about as required.

Average number of men.

The daily average number of men employed during the year was 113.

Wood, &c., supplied.

The following is a list of the logs supplied to the saw mill by this department during the year:—

	No. of logs.
Padouk	594
Pyemmah	98
Thummin	225
Yonagyee	1
Gungua	113
Taungping	4
Bambwae	9
Kuppalee-theet	2
Kyoonnal	90
Teenee	37
Kokah	1
Marble wood	116
TOTAL ...	1,290

Besides the above, the following materials were supplied to various departments in Port Blair, through the agency of the Forest Department :—

Mangrove posts	No.	177
Bullees	,,	2,448
Dhunnee leaves	Bundles	377
Ditto, manufactured	No.	8,000
Bamboos	,,	15,880
Rattans	2-f.	3,990
Padouk bent-pieces	No.	19
Pullooah posts	,,	41

Upwards of 2,000 trees have been girdled during February and March.

Girdling.

The girdling should have been commenced in January, but owing to the small number of men then available and a press of work, this was not done.

The number of trees already girdled, however, with those to be girdled during April, will be sufficient for the requirements of next year.

The trees girdled are between Dhunny Leaf Creek (east branch) and Protheroepore, and on and round about Brigade Creek. The forest close to Viper has been denuded of the useful trees, and they have to be sought for at some distance.

Padouk especially has become scarce in the neighbourhood.

The health of the convicts employed in the department has been pretty good, there being now an average of five men in hospital out of the full strength, 140.

SECTION XVII.

ANDAMAN HOMES.

Several attempts have been made during the year to extend our friendly relations with the more distant tribes, but with not much success. In April last, an expedition was made to the North Andamans, but no Andamanese were seen further north than the Long Islanders, who came out to meet the steamer. Long Island appears to be the highest point north where the inhabitants are friendly and not afraid of meeting us.

Later in the month another expedition went down to the Little Andamans in the steamer *Undaunted*. The former Jemadar, Goodur, now released, landed with a party of our Andamanese, and after penetrating a little into the jungle, was surrounded by about 25 of the inhabitants, and had to retreat to the boats, one of the Little Andaman people being killed before they could do so. Presents were left in some empty canoes found there, but did not have any effect in conciliating them. The natives of this island seem the most hostile of all. Many attempts have been made from time to time to make friends with them, but without effect. It was most unfortunate that one of their party was killed, but unavoidable and done in self-defence by our Andamanese, who naturally got frightened and discharged arrows in return for those that were being fired at them; none of our party were wounded.

In November the islands in the Eastern Archipelago, Stewart's Sound and Interview Island were visited by the station steamer *Enterprise*, and various parties of Andamanese met with; presents were given to them, and were more valued than they are by the tribes living nearer the Settlement, who have more facilities for obtaining them. On this occasion the Gerawadahs, a tribe few miles north of Long Island, were first met with, and were taken on board the steamer, and rendered good assistance as interpreters, &c.

In the following month the *Enterprise* made another trip to the north up as far as Port Cornwallis, but the Andamanese showed such a determination to oppose the landing of our party, that the idea had to be abandoned. Presents were left in another spot close by however, and it is to be hoped that the next attempt will be more successful.

Since the establishment last year of friendly relations with the Gerawadahs, an inland tribe living near Dhunny Leaf Creek, these people have committed no act of violence, and have been seen only two or three times since. Two run-away convicts on Rutland Island were wounded by them, and

returned in consequence; and on another occasion six of them were seen north of Birds' Nest Caves by the convicts stationed there. They decamped immediately however. A track that is now being cut right through their district from Dhunny Leaf Creek to a spot exactly opposite Rutland Island will bring us in contact with them, and it is hoped they will become as friendly as those residing on the coast. One of the Moonshee Beola's tribe was pointed out to the officer in charge of the Andamanese as being a parrawalla, his parents having been killed when he was a child, and he himself having been taken prisoner and brought up with the Rutland Island tribes. His nose is flatter and his lips a little thicker than those of the others, but otherwise there is no apparent difference. They seem to be more civilized than the coast people, and it would be most interesting to ascertain their habits and mode of living.

The Andaman Orphanage was removed from Ross to Viper in May last; eleven of the boys took advantage of the proximity of the jungles to decamp at once, but were brought back by Moriarty, the late king of the Port Blair tribe; since then they settled down to learning Hindustani and English, carpentering, washing, &c., and the girls were married to the Andamanese boatmen.

In December the boys, 20 in number, were re-transferred to Ross Island under the charge of the chaplain.

Moriarty, the king of the Brigade Creek district, died in July, and was succeeded by Friday or Furrutty, as the Andamanese call him. The latter has been to Moulmein and seems an intelligent fellow, although very independent and unsociable in his manner.

The Homes now open are three in number, one at Point Augusta, another at Rutland Island, and a third at Brigade Creek; those at Kyd Island, Parrittch and Gopalabund were closed when the four convicts at the former place were murdered by the Andamanese.

This event occurred on the 12th of last February, and the principal actors are supposed to have been six men belonging to different tribes. Their names are stated to be Rea-Potoing-lah, Bera-ragnen-lah, Daen-bur-lah, Born-good-lah, Era-jaboo, Beera-kaloo-lah and Beera-pa-tha-rah. The motive for the deed, plunder. The stolen articles have been recovered, with the exception of the degchie and the two old muskets, which by this time must have been broken up and converted into spear and arrow heads.

It is useless attempting to capture the culprits by main force, as they disappear into the recesses of the jungle at the least alarm, and our only hope of doing so lies in our friendly Andamanese, who seem quite willing to secure and bring them in if they get an opportunity.

A run-away convict was shot by the Andamanese in March 1875, his two comrades being released and told to return to the Settlement. The three had taken a canoe belonging to our Andamanese camp at Luckrabara, and when pursued and caught, the deceased refused to be stripped of his clothing and struck one of his captors, upon which they shot him. Being afraid to bring in the other two, they told them to return, which they only too gladly did unescorted.

The deaths in the neighbourhood of our Settlements have been few and far between lately, and owing to the fine weather, the general health has been good and the Homes little frequented.

The Andamanese boatmen at Viper seem contented and happy. Nine of them ran away during the year, leaving their wives and children for periods of from one to two months, but seven have returned and only two are now absent. The full number is 60,—30 men and 30 women. Of these, six are at the Nicobars and two absent in the jungle, leaving a total present of 52 with eleven children; five have been born during the year, and one has died. A commodious barrack, 80 feet by 20, is being built for them at Viper, in which each couple will have their separate compartment, and they seem highly pleased at the idea of shifting from their present quarters.

Their friends are allowed to visit them occasionally, and now and then they have a big dance, one of the few pleasures they have. During the day the men are kept well employed, rowing in the dawk boats, cutting grass, procuring pawn leaves and oysters, fishing, &c. Two of them are employed as cooks and two as watermen.

Appendix No. 21 shows the receipt and expenditure account for the year. From this it will be seen that the Andamanese (principally those at Viper) have earned Rs. 1,405-4-6 in addition to their monthly Government allowance, Rs. 200, which is now amply sufficient for the present range of operations. Fruits from the Port Mount farm (for which Rs. 320 were paid in June last), turtles, honey, pawn leaves, and rewards for apprehending run-aways, and grass, are the principal items.

On the 1st April 1874, the balance on hand was Rs. 117-3, and on the 1st April 1875, Rs. 336-8, the receipts having exceeded the expenses by Rs. 219-5.

A cash statement of the Andamanese Orphanage will be found in Appendix No. 22.

SECTION XVIII.

NICOBARS.

Strength of convicts.

The number of convicts of all grades at the close of the year was 228, of whom 199 were life and 29 term convicts.

Health.

The general health of the Settlement has not been good. The following table shews the sickness and mortality of the station for the last four years :—

Year.	Convicts.				Detachment, M. N. I.				Free Police.			
	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Percentage of sick to strength.	Deaths.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Percentage of sick.	Deaths.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Percentage of sick.	Deaths.
1871	226	24·58	10·87	2	36	7·3	20·3	2	12	1·3	10·8	...
1872	244	21·91	8·98	4	40	5·34	13·35	...	12	1·28	10·66	...
1873	239	20·71	8·66	3	37	5·25	14·19	...	17	1·56	9·18	1
1874	213	31·73	14·89	5	36	3·82	10·61	...	23	2·67	11·60	...

Fever and other cases.

The total number of admissions during the year among the convicts was 1,004, of which 689 were for fever. The detachment gave 186 cases of fever out of a total of 195 admissions. The police 103 out of a total of 128 admissions.

Ratio of daily average sick to strength.

The sick per cent of average strength ranged during the year from 7·41 in January to 20·26 in July.

Deaths.

Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number was 2·30, and occurred chiefly among prisoners of 30 to 40 years of age.

Causes of sickness.

The principal causes of sickness are ascribed by the medical officer to the existence of the contiguous swamp, the surface of which strewn with fallen mangrove trees in slow process of decay, and subject to the alternate influence of the sun and tide, causes a thorough pollution of the surrounding air, and the thick lalang grass in and about the station, which prevents the free exposure of the soil to the rays of the sun, and consequently generates miasma. The first is now undergoing reclamation, and steps have been taken to extirpate gradually, as far as labour is available, the obnoxious grass. Experience has shown that August is a healthy, and April an unhealthy, month.

An apothecary from the Port Blair establishment is detailed half-yearly for duty at the Nicobars.

Works.

Since the withdrawal of the public works overseer, all works in connection with this department are performed by the Settlement. These and other principal works executed during the year were as under :—

1. A pucca well near the detachment barracks.
2. Masonry drains round the detachment barracks and cook-house.

3. Pucca drains round the dead-house and hospital.
4. Substitution of brick pillars, supporting the centre posts of the hospital, as the original ones, built of soft sandstone, were falling to pieces.
5. Barricading of the two convict barracks, and erection of night latrines.
6. Foundations of the Commissariat godown having been in a dilapidated state, and contributed to the deterioration of the stores during the year, the whole of the exposed masonry referred to was covered with better material, and rendered water-tight.
7. A large and commodious cattle-shed built of thatch and bamboo. The oil mill shed re-thatched and extended to allow of space for storing oil.
8. Three machans, resting upon short stout posts, and a hut for the drying of kupra, erected.
9. A new jetty, 109 × 11 feet erected, as the old one was narrow and small, and unsafe from its decayed condition.
10. Main road repaired and metalled, as also the space in front of the Commissariat.
11. Making a reservoir of fresh water by throwing a bund across a ravine; sinking a new large well preparatory to its being bricked, and another in the garden.
12. Part-bunding of the large swamp, and completion of a portion at its western extremity
13. Clearance of secondary jungle and lalang grass.
14. Reclaiming the shore along the beach from the new jetty to the bunneah's shop (214 feet, with average width of 20 feet), owing to the sea having encroached so much as to wash the walls of the oil mill shed at high tide.

The manufactures for the year were—

Cocoanut-oil	lbs.	93,471
Oil cake	„	60,499
Attah	„	47,211
Bran	„	3,147
Thatching leaves	No.	13,701
Brooms	„	1,824
Baskets	„	762
Salt	lbs.	1,307

Cultivation.

Sufficient vegetables to meet all requirements were raised during the year. The produce amounted to lbs. 37,047.

In June 1½ beegahs of land were prepared and sown with dal, "moong" and "teel," and a fine crop was gathered. As the grain was of a superior description, it has been preserved for seed for planting next season.

The fruit trees planted were—

Cocoanuts	1,340
Mangos	236
Jack trees	250
Coffee	662
Cashew nut	535
Almond	40
Custard apple	40
Casuarina	46
Neem	100
Timber trees of sorts	400

An unsuccessful attempt was made to raise the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, reported to have the virtue of absorbing malaria in swampy districts. The seed germinated well, but the plants after attaining a height of a few inches died.

The soil is good especially in sheltered places and valleys. All vegetation thrives, the principal being the cocoanut, betelnut, tobacco, sugar-cane and coffee; but until the healthiness of this place improves, nothing can be undertaken on a scale sufficient to repay speculation.

The swamp, clearance of adjacent jungle, and secondary growth, and the thorough extirpation of the lalang grass in and about the station, the turn-

ing up of the soil to a depth of 3 feet, and the draining of the valleys, will absorb all the available labour for some time to come. Until all this is accomplished, the station will remain unhealthy.

Cotton and Tobacco.

The extreme drought of the last north-east monsoon having severely injured the majority of the cotton trees, measures were taken to plant with acclimatised Sea-island cotton some new fields more favourably sheltered from the effects of both monsoons.

Three plots, making an aggregate of 11 beegahs, were sown with Sea-island and New Orleans cotton seed, with the following results:—

No. of Plots.	Quantity of land.	Description of seed sown.	Period of Vegetating.	Period of Flowering.	Period of Pods ripening.	No. of plants.	Quantity of cotton gathered.	Yield per beegah.	No. of men.	Estimated cost at 4 annas each.
1	4 Beegahs ...	Sea-island ...	July ...	August ...	November...	4,113				
2	3 „ ...	New-Orleans ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	2,009	706	63 7/11	1,527	381 12 0
3	4 „ ...	Sea-island ..	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	4,725				

Deducting the weight of the seeds, the amount of clean cotton was 175 lbs. The last valuation of the staple was 11 to 14 pence per pound. Taking therefore 12 pence as the average, the value of the produce was Rs. 87½ in all, or 8 annas per pound, without making any allowance for the probable sale of seed; but from this would have to be deducted the wear and tear of tools and the rent of land.

The convict labour employed has been valued at the Government rate of 4 annas per diem, but this is by no means a fair estimate of the cost of labour here, which cannot be obtained at any thing like that figure.

The experience of past years has proved that the foreign seed germinates, and the plants are healthy and ripen, producing a staple of good quality, and that the soil is well suited to the cultivation of cotton.

Tobacco.

Three and a half beegahs of land were appropriated to the cultivation of tobacoo. The plants numbered 4,448, and yielded—

Good leaf ...	... lbs	516
Inferior ...	... „	400

The quality was pronounced superior to all other samples laid before the Calcutta Agri-Horticultural Society for report.

Marine.

Fifteen native craft, giving a total tonnage of 2,312, reported their arrival at this station, bringing with them piece goods, crockery, cutlery, tobacco and other articles for barter: five of these have left with a cargo of 1,064,000 nuts. No information is available of vessels calling at Car Nicobars and other distant islands of this group.

Her Majesty's steam-ship *Briton* paid a visit to this port in August, while cruisiug in the Bay of Bengal.

The Sombrero Channel in 7½ latitude, which the P. and O. mail China steamers take is close by. The smoke of their vessels is often seen to the southward, and large vessels passing to and from Burma and to the southward are discernible from this station.

The boats and buoys of this station are in good order. No steam launch has yet been supplied.

One native junk was wrecked on the west coast of Camorta.

Commissariat.

The working establishment of the Commissariat, and the arrangements for the supply of stores for this Settlement, remain the same as reported in previous years.

The cattle at this station have fared well, more care being devoted to them than formerly. The distant grazing ground has been given up, as the station pastures are superior and sufficient for all purposes.

The births and deaths among the cattle during the year were as under :—

Births.		Deaths.			Remarks.	Number of Cattle on 1st January 1875.					
Calves.	Sheep.	Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.		Bulls for stud purposes.	Pack bullocks.	Cows.	Calves, Bull.	Calves, heifer.	Remarks.
42	16	1	*2	†35	* Two old cows. †A large number of sheep died of an epidemic during the voyage.	3	15	45	28	24	

Crime.

There were 45 cases, in which 52 convicts were punished. Their offences are included in the Port Blair "convicts offence" return, and were as follow :—

Abusive language to petty officers	2
Assault	1
Attempt to escape	3
Attempt to commit unnatural offence	1
Committing nuisance	3
Disobedience of orders	10
Escape from lawful custody	3
House-breaking and theft	1
Indecent behaviour to a Nicobarese female	1
Malingering	3
Neglect of duty	6
Smuggling opium	1
Theft	6
Other offences	4
Total ...	45

Offences among free people.

Eight free policemen were punished with fine during the year for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

The total amount of fine was Rs. 43.

A sepoy of the detachment was also fined for committing a nuisance in a public thoroughfare.

Escapes.

Two convicts escaped on the 16th, and one on the 24th April; one of these gave himself up on the 27th idem.

In May 12 convicts effected their escape from the station; 7 on the 4th and 5 on the 14th idem.

On the 30th August, an attempt was made by a party of convicts to escape, but all were re-captured by the police within a few minutes.

Two convicts absconded on the 1st of September 1874, but were re-captured by a party of Nicobarese within three days, and brought to the station, when the customary rewards and other presents were given to the captors.

Temptations and facilities for escape are greater here than at Port Blair, where the Andamanese are useful agents in the re-capture of escaped convicts, totally unlike the Nicobarese, who display an unaccountable pusillanimity in this respect.

Troops.

The 27th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, furnished detachment guards till the 14th January, when they were relieved by a company of the 15th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, from Madras, armed with Sniders, and under a European officer. They are relieved every three months from Port Blair, and generally muster half a company, or 50 men in all.

Police.

The police, 23 men in all, increased to 27 at the latter part of the year, are employed principally at out-post duty over the boats, and as escorts to parties of convicts detailed for collecting cocoanuts. They keep tolerably good health, and contribute greatly in assisting and maintaining discipline and order.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. S. Kurz, the botanist, visited this station in February 1875, but owing to illness contracted while in the jungles, was obliged to return. He pronounced the lalang grass to be injurious to cattle and sheep, but the downs are capable of improvement.

Timber.

The quality of most of the timber found on these islands is inferior. Bullet wood trees are found at Katschall. Thatching leaves and bamboos are obtained with difficulty. The mahogany plants lately put down are doing well.

Stone.

Stone for building purposes is found in abundance at the west entrance and coast, and limestone at Katschall.

Teressa and Bompoka were visited this year by our station boats when in pursuit of run-aways. The natives from Chowra and Samhelong paid their yearly visits to the neighbouring Nicobarese villages and interchanged products.

To keep up communication with the Nicobarese, no interpreter is needed. They all speak Malay or Burmese, and many can talk Hindustani or English.

The experimental post office established here has worked well during the year.

The deer have taken to the jungles, and are, it is believed, doing well. Some of the chetul kind are at times seen moving about near the station.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of Civil Cases disposed of by the Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair during the year 1874-75.

Description.	Number of suits pending from last year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Value of suits.	Judgment. For plaintiff.	Judgment. For defendant.	Compromised.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Cost realized for summons, &c.	Remarks.
Original suits not connected with immoveable property, debts, breach of contracts, &c., &c. ...	.....	32	32	Rs. 898-3-6.	20	5	7	None.	132	

APPENDIX No. 2.

Return of Criminal Regular Cases disposed of by the Criminal Courts of Port Blair during the year 1874-75.

Description.	Under trial at the close of the year. Cases.	Under trial at the close of the year. Persons.	Brought to trial during the year. Cases.	Brought to trial during the year. Persons.	Total. Cases.	Total. Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Committed to the Sessions.	Committed to Calcutta High Court.	Under trial at the close of the year. Cases.	Under trial at the close of the year. Persons.	Total amount of fines. Imposed.	Total amount of fines. Realised.	Remarks.
													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bailable	...	...	14	19	14	19	13	6	...	...	...	...	182 0 0	159 3 0	
Non-bailable ...	...	...	18	23	18	23	11	3	9	...	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	
Punishable under local or special law ...	...	...	11	14	11	14	13	1	...	...	...	...	290 0 0	290 0 0	
Total ...	...	...	43	56	43	56	37	10	9	...	...	...	542 0 0	519 3 0	

APPENDIX No. 3.

Andaman Settlements Police Return of Crime ascertained to have been committed during the year 1874, in the district of Port Blair and the Nicobar Islands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Pending from last year.		During the year.									Pending at close of year.	
Cases.	Description of offences.	Authority.	Cases.	Persons.	No. of offences.	No. of persons concerned.	No. of persons arrested.	Committed to sessions.	Convicted by Magistrate.	Acquitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Cases.	Persons.
Not bailable.	Criminal breach of trust	416	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Giving false evidence, &c.	194	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt at murder	367	...	...	7	6	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Theft	379	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theft in a building, &c.	380	...	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murder...	363	...	...	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto...	302	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Possession of counterfeit coin ...	242	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Voluntarily causing hurt	326	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	22	17	17	10	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
B. Bailable.	Punishable under I. P. Code ...	...	...	...	12	14	12	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Punishable under local or special law ...	...	...	...	6	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	40	38	36	10	23	4	...	...	...	...	...

B.—DETAIL OF BAILABLE OFFENCES.

17	18		19	20	21	22	23			24	
	Pending from last year.						Disposed of on trial.			Pending at close of year.	
Description of offences.	Cases.	Persons.	Authority.	No. of offences.	No. of persons concerned.	No. of persons arrested.	Committed to sessions.	Convicted by Magistrate.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.
PUNISHABLE UNDER INDIAN PENAL CODE.											
Attempt to commit suicide ...	...	...	309	8	8*	6	...	6	...	...	*2 died
Forgery	...	...	465	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Assault	...	...	353	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt ...	...	...	323	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Concealing by public servant ...	...	...	119	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	12	14*	12	...	11	1	...	*2 died
PUNISHABLE UNDER LOCAL OR SPECIAL LAW.											
Breach of Settlement rules in landing opium	...	...	Section 29, Act V of 1861.	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Dealing in opium	...	...		1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Under Section 29, Act V of 1861...	...	...		1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Breach of Settlement rules in selling rum	...	...		2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	6	7	7	...	7	...	...	...

Value of property stolen 9,828 6 0

Ditto ditto recovered 3 0 0

Rs. 9,755-8-0. was stolen in the Haddo female section belonging to female Begum.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Abstract of Crimes for which the Prisoners (as per strength on the 31st December 1874) were transported.

Crimes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder	5,168	888	6,056
Dacoity	1,202	...	1,202
Mutiny	61	...	61
Theft	15	...	15
Abduction of female and child-stealing	9	...	9
Receiving or retaining stolen property	41	...	41
House-breaking	83	...	83
Causing grievous hurt	82	6	88
Thuggee	9	...	9
Robbery	114	...	114
Dishonest misappropriation of property	6	...	6
Poisoning	31	8	39
Suttee	1	...	1
Mischief	17	1	18
Trespass	10	...	10
Concealment of evidence	1	...	1
Forgery	47	...	47
Riot	1	...	1
Escape from lawful custody	18	1	19
Rape	34	...	34
Unnatural offence	13	...	13
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	...
Using counterfeit coins	5	...	5
Total ...	6,968	904	7,872
Local Convicts ...	3	...	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,971	904	7,875

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			9			
								Received from other Jails.										Transferred to other Jails.			
								A.		B.								A.		B.	
No	Jail.	Remained on the 31st December 1873.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		Re-captured.		Total population.			Daily average number.			To undergo sentence.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Port Blair and Nicobars	6,733	836	8	...	6,741	836	769*	90	83	...	7,593	926	8,519	6,856	885	7,741	3	...	...	...

*Includes the 3 supposed term (14 years) prisoners, who were, after being

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts

1	2	3												4			
		Religion.												Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		A.		B.	
		Christians.															
		a.		b.		c.											
No	Jail.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Port Blair and Nicobars	2	...	6	...	5	1	1,706	212	5,082	676	170	15	22	9	4,927	653

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

Showing the Classes of Convicts in the Jails of

1	2	3																	
		Classes according to length of sentence.																	
		A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			F.		
		Class I.			Class II.			Class III.			Class IV.			Class V.			Class VI.		
No.	Jail.	Not exceeding one month.			Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.			Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Port Blair and Nicobars ...	9	...	9	38	6	44	228	24	252	463	63	526	454	82	536	3	..	3

* Of these 5,319

† Of these 723

No. 5.

No. I.—(Judicial).

Jails of Port Blair and Nicobars during the year 1874.

10										11		12		13		14		15		16			17
Released during the year.																							
A.		B.		C.		D.																	
						By order of Government.																	
						e.		f.															
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.				Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1874.			No.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
4	1	294	4	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	9	...	177	17	6,971	904	7,875	

identified in their zillah as life convicts, sent back to the Settlement.

No. 6.

No. II.—(Judicial).

in the Jails of Port Blair and Nicobars during the year 1874.

				5												6			7
				Previous occupation.															
C.		D.		Males.									Females.			Total.			No.
40 to 60.		Above 60.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Labourer	Shop-keepers and Traders.	Artizans.	Domestic Servants.	Professional.	Government Servants	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,607	201	415	36	295	3,040	1,480	204	256	227	278	383	108	838	14	2	6,971	904	7,875	

No. 7.

No. III.—(Judicial).

Port Blair and Nicobars according to sentence for the year 1874.

										4								5			6
										Nature of imprisonment.											
G.		H.		I.				J.		A.		B.						Total.			No.
Class VII.		Class VIII.		Class IX.				Class X.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous Imprisonment.									
Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Transported beyond seas.				Executed.				a.		b.		c.					
				For life.		For shorter periods.						Hard labour.		Medium.		Light.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
212	...	2,564*	120†	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,971	904	7,875	

are life convicts.

are life convicts.

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

Showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails

1	2	3	4			5
No.	Jail.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1873.	Escaped during the year.			Grand Total.
			A.	B.	C.	
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	
	Port Blair and Nicobars	360	11	103	114	430

In column 3 and also in column 7A only those are included
Struck off having escaped
* 2 Term and 111

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

Showing the offences committed by, and the punishments inflicted on, the

1	2	3		4			5											
No.	Jail.	Average number of prisoners.		Criminal offences committed by prisoners while in Jail.			Breaches of Jail rules.											
							A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
							Having tobacco or smoking.		Having other forbidden articles or attempting to introduce them.		Neglecting work.		Quarrelling or causing disturbance.		Insolence or using bad language.		False complaints.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Port Blair and Nicobars ...	6,856	885	386	12	398	...	...	27	2	232	4	69	23	32	4	27	2

* Exe-
Transported

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

Showing particulars regarding the Convicts who were employed as Guards, Overseers,

1	2	3		4										5		6
No.	Jail.	Average number of Prisoners during the year.		Total Number employed during the year as.										Average number employed during the year.		Ratio of average number so employed per cent. of average number of prisoners in Jail, column 3.
				A.		B.		C.		D.		E.				
				Warders.		Work Overseers.		Intramural Guards.		Extramural Guards.		Total.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Port Blair and Nicobars ...	6,856	885	162,765	6,870	...	...	...	...	36,500	...	199,265	6,870	541	18	7·22

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

Showing the state of Education of the Convicts

1	2	3	4		
No.	Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average number under instruction.	Of those received Unable to read or write.	
				M.	F.
	Port Blair and Nicobars	7,741	*Nil.*	712	90

No. 8.

No. V—(JUDICIAL).

of Port Blair and Nicobars during the year 1874.

6			7			8			
RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINING UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the past year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of present year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
5	78	83	316	36	352	...	...	1	113*

who have escaped during the previous 7 years.
more than 7 years previously, 741.
Life Convicts.

No. 9.

No. VI (JUDICIAL).

Convicts in the Jails of Port Blair and Nicobars during the year 1874.

				6																		7	8
				PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																			
G.		H.		A.		B.		C.				D.		E.		F.		G.		Total.		Ratio of punishments of average strength column 2.	No.
Other breaches of Jail Rules.		Total.		Committed for trial.		Extra Imprisonment.		Corporal punishment.				Solitary Confinement.		Reduction of Diet.		Reduction of Good Conduct Marks.		Other Punishments.					
								a. Under 10 Stripes.	b. 10 and under 20.	c. 20 to 30.	d. Total.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
466	42	853	77	10*	...	·1	...	102	19	...	121	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,106	80	1,220	80	17·92	10·05	

cuted 9
for life 1
10

No. 10.

No. VII.—(JUDICIAL).

and Warders in the Jails of Port Blair and Nicobars during the year 1874.

7								8								9		10		11
PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT ACCOMPLISHED BY THOSE SO EMPLOYED ON DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.								PORTION OF SENTENCE REMAINING UNEXPIRED ON DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.												
A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		D.						
One year.		Above one and not exceeding two years.		Above two and not exceeding five years.		Above five years.		Under one year.		Above one and under two.		Above two and under five.		Above five.		Number reduced for misconduct during the year.		Number otherwise punished during the year.		No.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	...	16	...	60	10	429	8	4	...	13	...	39	...	52	...	77	1	180	...	

No. 11.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

in the Jails of Port Blair and Nicobars for the year 1874.

5				6					
DURING THE YEAR, THERE WERE—				OF THE "TOTAL" OF THE YEAR, THERE HAVE LEARNED *while in Jail.*					
Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Neither to read nor write.		To read or write a little.		To read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
56	.....	6	.....	6,672	899	274	5	35	.....

APPENDIX No. 12.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred and recoveries under each head of charge in the Commissariat Department during the year 1874-75.

Departments.	Expenditure without freight.	Freight.	Recoveries.	Net expenditure without freight.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Settlement	21,725 5 2	9,582 0 0	.....	21,725 5 2	
Marine	2,027 14 11	156 4 0	.....	2,027 14 11	
European troops and followers ...	27,049 11 9	11,319 0 0	10,685 8 11	16,364 2 10	
Native ditto ditto ...	21,263 9 5	8,246 0 0	3,852 3 6	17,411 5 11	
Commissariat, Miscellaneous ...	5,643 8 2	1,835 0 0	498 8 0	5,145 0 2	
Civil charges ... Marine ...	3,321 8 0	1,284 0 0	.....	3,321 8 0	
Civil charges ... Other charges ...	5,214 10 7	1,819 0 0	1,522 2 11	3,692 7 8	
Military Hospital	1,662 11 0	428 0 0	.....	1,662 11 0	
Convict ditto	32,835 2 11	8,382 0 0	.....	32,835 2 11	
Live Stock	32,640 12 8	9,621 0 0	.....	32,640 12 8	
Convicts without payment ...	1,89,788 8 5	50,226 0 0	.....	1,89,788 8 5	
Free Residents	34,008 9 11	9,845 0 0	40,193 9 8	.....	Rs. 6,184-15-9 recovered in excess without freight.
Convicts on payment	90,764 0 6	29,198 0 0	87,902 12 2	2,861 4 4	
Sent to Nicobars	19,855 13 2	7,982 0 0	4,496 2 4	15,359 10 10	
Total ...	4,87,801 14 7	1,49,923 4 0	1,49,150 15 6	3,44,835 14 10	

Note.—In addition to the above recoveries, the following credits have been given for exports as shown below:—

	Rs. A. P.
62 Hogsheads of Ghoor shipped in May 1874, credited in Bengal ...	1,116 0 0
59 ditto ditto ditto in British Burma ...	1,388 4 0
6,521 lbs. Gurjun oil credited in Madras	326 0 9
Total ...	2,830 4 9

APPENDIX No. 13.

Settlement Schools.

Details of Expenditure, 1874-75.

Month.	Salary of school-masters.	Stationery.	School books.	Repairs to schools.	Ink.	European school.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
April	39 0 0	20 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 8 0	
May	37 0 0	10 1 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	51 1 0	
June	38 0 0	2 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 1 9	
July	38 0 0	2 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 12 9	
August	38 0 0	4 6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 6 9	
September	37 0 0	5 1 9	12 9 0	.....	.....	.....	54 10 9	
October	35 0 0	5 13 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	44 13 0	
November	37 0 0	7 10 3	6 0 0	.....	.....	11 15 6	62 9 9	
December	38 0 0	5 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 11 6	
January	38 0 0	4 4 6	.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	43 7 6	
February	38 0 0	5 15 6	.....	.....	.....	1 11 0	45 10 6	
March	30 0 0	7 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 9 6	
Total ...	443 0 0	82 0 3	18 9 0	1 3 0	8 0 0	13 10 6	566 6 9	

APPENDIX No. 14.

Settlement Schools.

Number of Children in each school and daily average attendance during the year 1874-75.

Schools.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Remarks.
	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	No. borne on books.	Daily average attendance.	
Ross Island	54	50	54	49	70	56	70	59	63	56	63	57	63	61	74	63	82	79	79	76	78	76	76	70	
Aberdeen	21	19	22	20	32	27	32	25	31	27	31	27	32	27	33	26	32	27	30	27	30	26	31	28	
South Point	13	12	12	12	12	11	12	10	12	10	16	11	17	11	14	9	14	8	14	12	14	10	14	12	
Haddo (Oordoo)	25	24	25	21	20	17	19	16	20	16	17	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	20	16	22	18	
Haddo (Nagri)	42	38	42	39	42	37	42	36	42	40	42	39	43	40	41	38	38	27	40	32	40	39	38	37	
Navy Bay	9	8	9	8	9	8	10	10	10	9	11	10	13	13	13	10	12	12	14	12	12	11	12	11	
Protheroepore	15	14	15	14	17	14	17	12	16	12	15	11	16	10	16	12	20	17	21	19	21	19	21	18	
Viper	30	19	33	20	28	21	28	20	38	29	37	33	38	32	36	28	38	32	37	31	39	35	40	38	
Port Mouat	22	20	24	18	25	23	25	24	24	24	24	22	24	20	24	19	24	19	24	19	25	20	25	21	
Perseverance Point	18	17	18	14	19	15	18	12	17	13	15	14	18	16	23	17	20	16	19	15	20	14	18	15	
Total ...	249	221	254	215	274	229	273	224	273	236	271	239	282	245	292	237	298	252	296	258	299	266	297	268	

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of Port

alterations,

1	2	3						4						5						6					
No.	Jail.	Rations.						Fixed Establishment.						Police Guard.						Extra Establishment.					
		A.			B.			A.			B.			A.			B.			A.			B.		
		Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
7741	Port Blair and Nicobars	4,09,023	10	7	52	13	6	9,12,178	8	0	27	6	6	2,79,132	2	6	36	0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX
STATEMENT No.

Showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of Port Blair

1	2	3	4	5	6						7					8				
No.	Jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age.	Average number of convalescents and weakly convicts employed on light labour.	Jail Servants.						Building and repairing Jail.					Grinding wheat and making clothing or other articles for prison use.				
					A.	B.	C.		D.		A.	B.		C.		A.	B.		C.	
					Average number of convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent. of average strength.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.		Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.		Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.	
							Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
7741	Port Blair and Nicobars ...	6,758	180	241	562	8	6	4	5,06,850	0	150	8	4	11,250	0	511	6	4	38,425	0

APPENDIX
STATEMENT No.

Showing the scales of diet in force in the Jails of Port Blair and Nicobars,

1	2	3			4			5
No.	Jail.	Diet scale of labouring prisoners.	lbs.	oz	Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.	lbs.	oz.	Note of any change effected in either during the year.
7,741	Port Blair and Nicobars ...	Rice ... ... or	1	8	Rice ... ... or	1	4	Nil ... ...
		Attah	1	4	Attah	1	0	
		Dal	0	4	Dal	0	8	
		Ghee	0	1	Ghee	0	1	
		Salt	0	1	Salt	0	1	
		Condiment	0	½	Condiment	0	½	
		Tamarind	0	½	Tamarind	0	½	
		Vegetable	0	5	Vegetables	0	5	
		Fish ... ... or	0	5	Fish ... ... or	0	5	
		Dhale	0	0	Dhale	0	6	

No. 15.

No. IX—(Financial).

Blair and Nicobars during the year 1874-75, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, and of additions and repairs.*

7									8						9						10			11			12
Hospital Charges.									Clothing.						Contingencies.						Grand total expended.			Total cost per head of average strength.			No.
A.			B.			C.			A.			B.			A.			B.									
Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.									
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
41,187	6	0	5	5	0	71	12	8	34,078	9	0	4	6	5	1,13,771	0	0	14	11	2	10,89,321	5	4	140	11	0	

No. 16.

XI.—(Financial).

and Nicobars during the year 1874-75, *and their estimated earnings.*

9					10									11					12				13
On the roads, employed by P. W. D. or by Municipalities.					On Jail Garden.									On Manufactories.					Total.				
A.	B.		C.		A.	B.		C.		D.		E.		A.	B.		C.		A.		D.		No.
Average number employed.	Average estimated or actual monthly earning per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.		Average number employed.	Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners.		Value of vegetables sold.		Average estimated monthly earning per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.		Average number employed.	Estimated profits of year.		Average profits per head of those so employed.		Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour.		Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.		
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
412	6	4	30,900	0	180	...	...	701	10	6	4	13,500	0	162	2,280	0	1	4	5,06,850	0	6	4	

No. 17.

XIII.—(Financial).

and the average cost of the chief articles composing it during the year 1874-75.

6																								7						8
Average rate at which procured during the year.																								Average monthly cost of diet of each convict.						
A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.						A.			B.			No.
Wheat per Re. 1.		Meat per Re. 1.		Dals per Re. 1.		Rice per Re. 1.		Salt per Re. 1.		Ghee per Re. 1.		Oil per Re. 1.		Spices per Re. 1.		Fish per Re. 1.		Fuel per Re. 1.						Labouring.			Non-labouring.			
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				
27	7	0	0	27	7	27	7	48	0	2	14½	0	0	7	4	22	0	960	0	0	3	8	2½	3	2	0				

APPENDIX

STATEMENT No.

Shewing the Expenditure incurred in the construction of new Jails, and on additions, alterations, and the year 1874-75,

1	2	3			4			5						6					
								Expended on new Jail during the past year.						Expended during the past year on additions, alterations, and repairs.					
No.	Jail.	Estimated cost of new Jail, if any sanctioned.			Expended on the construction of new Jail in previous years.			A. By Jail Department.			B. By Public Works Department.			A. By Jail Department.			B. By Public Works Department.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
7741	Port Blair and Nicobars	77,607	0	0	84,574	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	3,032	1	3

APPENDIX

STATEMENT No.

Showing the entire expenditure incurred on all account, with the gross and nett cost of the

1	2	3			4			5						6						7					
								Expended on new Jail or barrack, &c., during the past year.						Expended during the past year on additions, alterations and repairs.						Expended during the past year on Civil and Military Works.					
No.	Settlements.	Estimated cost of new jails or barrack, &c., (if any) sanctioned.			Expended on the construction of new jails or barracks, &c., in previous years.			A. By Jail Department.			B. By Public Works Department.			A. By Jail Department.			B. By Public Works Department.			A. On Civil Works.			B. On Military Works.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
7741	Port Blair and Nicobars	77,607	0	0	84,574	0	0	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	3,032	1	3	12,979	0	0	31,4 1	0	0

No. 18.

XIV.—(Financial).

repairs, with the gross and nett cost of the Convicts in Port Blair and Nicobars during including all charges.

7			8			9			10			11			12			13
Total expended, columns 5 and 6.			Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year, as shewn in Statement No. IX.			Total expenditure on the prisoners of the Jails during the past year, columns 7 and 8.			Deduct cash receipts remitted to the Treasury.			Nett cost to Government during the year per convict.			Nett profit to Government during the year per convict.			No.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
9,032	1	3	10,89,321	5	4	10,92,358	6	7	57,693	8	3	133	10	6	.....	...	...	

No. 19.

XIV A.—(Financial).

Convicts in the Port Blair and Nicobar Settlements during the year 1874-75.

8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15
Value of Marine Stores expended during the past year.			Total expended, columns 5, 6, 7 and 8,			Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year as shewn in Statement No. IX.			Total expenditure on the prisoners of the Settlements during the past year, columns 9 & 10.			Deduct cash receipts remitted to the Treasury.			Net cost to Government during the year per convict.			Net profit to Government during the year per convict.			No.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
41,826	0	1	88,968	1	4	10,89,321	5	4	11,78,289	6	8	57,693	8	3	144	12	9	.....	...	...	

APPENDIX No. 20.

Produce Return of Port Blair for the year 1874-75.

Months.	Receipts. Total of produce. Nos.	lbs.	Mds.	Value. Rs. A. P.	Issues. Of produce for which no value is received. lbs.	Mds.	Of produce for which value is received. Nos.	lbs.	Mds.	Total of produce. Nos.	lbs.	Mds.	Paid into the Treasury. Rs. A. P.
April 1874 ...	...	106,525	2,747	4,029 8 1	105,885	2,457	...	640	290	...	106,525	2,747	59 11 9
May " ...	...	56,537	2,683	3,130 13 8	53,777	2,501	...	2,760	182	...	56,537	2,683	98 15 0
June " ...	...	24,906	3,963	1,248 8 5	22,526	3,767	...	2,380	196	...	24,906	3,963	61 5 3
July " ...	...	18,528	3,916	1,012 11 5	16,690	3,690	...	1,838	226	...	18,528	3,916	60 0 11
August " ...	...	12,316	4,084	945 7 5	8,489	3,929	...	3,827	155	...	12,316	4,084	76 2 2
September " ...	...	33,518	3,974	1,544 3 2	29,128	3,802	...	4,390	172	...	33,518	3,974	72 12 6
October " ...	...	231,027	4,100	6,745 4 3	228,362	3,941	...	2,665	159	...	231,027	4,100	59 6 5
November " ...	...	241,541	3,942	6,624 13 8	237,918	3,817	...	3,623	125	...	241,541	3,942	83 4 2
December " ...	...	167,199	3,844	3,852 13 0	164,681	3,782	...	2,518	62	...	167,199	3,844	35 15 8
January 1875 ...	...	285,860	3,774	7,216 1 3	285,614	3,751	...	246	23	...	285,860	3,774	15 2 4
February " ...	...	83,708	3,468	3,484 5 4	80,039	3,400	...	3,669	68	...	83,708	3,468	44 1 6
March " ...	...	184,347	4,058	6,555 11 6	82,288	4,021	...	2,059	37	...	184,347	4,058	34 12 6
Total ...	...	1,446,012	44,553	46,399 5 2	1,315,397	42,858	...	30,015	1,695	...	1,446,012	44,553	701 10 2

APPENDIX No. 21.

Andamanese Account for the year 1874-75.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
Brought over from March 1874 ...	117 3 0	April 1874	221 10 9
April 1874	128 0 6	May "	305 7 7
May "	192 8 0	June "	609 8 7
June "	138 14 3	July "	214 6 11
July "	104 4 9	August "	265 4 11
August "	120 4 0	September "	288 3 9
September "	115 12 6	October "	268 13 6
October "	101 3 0	November "	301 5 3
November "	77 15 3	December "	264 12 11
December "	78 2 6	January 1875	268 4 9
January 1875	111 4 0	February "	286 11 7
February "	46 7 3	March "	291 5 0
March "	190 8 6	Balance in hand on 1st April 1875 ...	336 8 0
Government allowance for the year at Rs. 200 per mensem	2,400 0 0		
Total ...	3,922 7 6	Total ...	3,922 7 6

APPENDIX No. 22.

Cash Statement of the Andaman Orphanage for 1874-75.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Date.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1st April 1874 ...	To balance brought forward ...	...	460 5 9	1st April 1874 ...	Cost of clothing, diet and teaching 21 children during the year 1874-75 ...	...	1,083 9 1
	To Government allowance for the year ending 31st March 1875 ...	1,200 0 0	...		Balance in hand	...	589 9 9
	Interest on money in bank ...	12 13 1	1,212 13 1				
	Total Rs. ...	...	1,673 2 10		Total Rs. ...	...	1,673 [illegible]

ANNUAL
MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF PORT BLAIR, ANDAMANS,

FOR

The Year 1874.

I. Meteorology.—During the past year there have been no exceptional meteorological phenomena to record.

In January—The weather was cool, with a steady westerly breeze, which at night almost felt cold. During this month there was very little rain.

February—Was also cool and pleasant, with heavy dew at night, but the wind was less constant.

March—Was unusually hot and dry, and the slight breeze that there was, came principally from the north-east. Towards the end of the month the wind changed round more to the south and south-west, and the evenings were cloudy, indicating a change in the monsoon.

April—Was very hot and sultry, with only an occasional light variable breeze. The sky was cloudy, and distant thunder was heard.

The rain-fall this month only amounted to 32 cents, while the average for the previous ten years was 2 inches and 53 cents.

May—Was ushered in with very heavy rain, which continued almost daily; during the month 26 inches and 53 cents of rain was registered against an average for the previous ten years of 10 inches and 95 cents. The highest temperature (94°) in the shade was registered in May.

During June—The wind was constantly from the south-west, and there were frequent severe gales.

The sky was overcast and rain fell throughout the month, and frequently there were thunder and lightning.

July—Clouds, rain and squalls during the month, with a good south-west breeze.

August—Was cool and pleasant, the sky was cloudy, and rain frequently fell. The force of the wind was highest during this month, and from the south-west.

September—Clouds, rain and occasional squalls during this month. The direction of the wind varied greatly, sometimes being south-west and at others south-east.

October.—High wind and squalls during this month.

November.—Weather fine, with a strong variable breeze from the south-east and north-east.

December—Was cool and pleasant, and the lowest temperature (71°) was registered this month, being 3° above the minimum of 1873. The mean temperature for the year has been 80°, the mean maximum 86°, the mean minimum 75°.

The barometer readings during the year have been free from any great or sudden changes. The maximum reading was 30·044 on the 18th January.

The minimum was 29·556 on the 14th June. The maximum solar heat as recorded by the black bulb in vacuo was 161° on the 14th July.

The maximum recorded the previous year was 167° on the 10th of August.

II. Convict Population.—The average strength of the prisoners during the year has been 6,639 males and 885 females, total 7,524.

The number of convicts in previous years was :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868	6,523	514	7,037
1869	6,847	570	7,417
1870	6,831	629	7,460
1871	6,802	677	7,479
1872	6,506	733	7,239
1873	6,991	832	7,823

Eight hundred and fifty seven new convicts arrived during the year, and 324 were released.

III. Jail and hospital buildings, and barrack accommodation.—On referring to statement XV (vital), it will be seen that the average number of prisoners below capacity is stated to be 955, but this, without explanation, would be misleading, because this table gives the capacity of the whole of the barracks on all the stations occupied or not, and no doubt shows that there is more room than is required by the number of convicts.

IV. On several of the stations, notably Perseverance Point and Mount Harriet, some of the barracks are not occupied at all, and others only partially so.

V. The barrack accommodation on each station when calculated with reference to the number of convicts on each station will show that there have been several instances of overcrowding during the year, as in the female barracks on Ross and Haddo; also in the male barracks at Homfray's Ghat, and at Bamboo Flat. All these instances of overcrowding have been brought to notice, and some of them have been remedied to a partial extent.

VI. In last year's report the various jail and hospital buildings were fully discussed.

Repairs have been made in the barracks and hospitals when required.

Underneath the general hospital and the whole of the verandah of the convict hospital on Ross, where the various surgical cases were treated, and where it was possible for the soil to be contaminated with the discharges from the sores, the ground was dug up to a depth of 18 inches, and removed, and fresh earth laid down.

VII. In Viper Jail the latrine arrangements were in a very unsatisfactory state owing to the conveniences provided for the men in jail being a small room at the end of and communicating with each dormitory; such places when used as both day and night latrines could never be kept in a clean state, owing to radical faults in their construction. As the rules do not permit of the men in jail going beyond the walls, it was deemed necessary to build two new latrines: this has been done, and as the selection of a site was restricted to the spare ground within the jail limits, I consider that the new latrines in their present position will meet all arrangements, and in no way prove prejudicial to the health of the men in jail, provided ordinary conservancey rules are observed and dry earth freely used.

The old latrines near the dormitories have been entirely altered, and are only used by the men at night, and they are no longer a nuisance.

VIII. In paragraph 42 of last year's report, I referred to the large convict hospital on the west side of Ross as not being sufficiently protected on its western aspect, as during the south-west monsoon the rain used to beat in through the window venetians, and flood a large portion of the floor.

IX. To get rid of the evil above complained of, each window is now sheltered by a large bamboo screen hung in front of it from the edge of the roof

These screens are 3 feet distant from the windows, and thus allow the shutters to be opened and closed at pleasure, and permit of the most thorough ventilation, while they act as screens and prevent the rain from being blown into the building. All during the south-west monsoon these screens afforded ample shelter to the windows.

X. Drainage.—Open drains built of brick are the kind in use where permanent drains have been constructed, as on Ross Island, but at most of the other stations the natural formation of the land is trusted to and acts most efficiently. Of course, around barracks and hospitals, drains of a temporary nature are made where permanent ones have not yet been constructed.

XI. Invalids employed on light labour keep all such drains free from rubbish or other objects that would obstruct the water-way, and all the stations are very well drained.

XII. Conservancy and cleanliness.—Day and night latrines are in use at all the stations, and where the latrines are not situated over the sea, "dry earth" conservancy is insisted on, and works well.

XIII. There are no cess-pools or ash-pits near any of the barracks or huts of the ticket-of-leave convicts, and the conservancy rules are well attended to.

XIV. Personal cleanliness is a well-marked feature in the convicts; there are frequent parades when the men are marched to the seaside and bathe in the sea.

Twice a day the men are marched to the seaside for the purpose of allowing them to wash themselves, and clean the vessels used for holding their food.

XV. Employment.—The various works performed by the convicts do not, as a rule, injuriously affect their health. The conditions under which men are made to labour out of doors in leg-irons were fully discussed in last year's report (*vide* paragraphs 50, 51 and 52), and what was therein said is equally applicable now.

XVI. Men employed in clearing jungle during the rains, or in the cultivation of wet crops, are necessarily exposed to malarious influences, and do suffer permanent injury to their healths, but this need not be so if they were changed after a time as recommended in last year's report.

XVII. The men in the chain-gang at Viper Jail are principally employed at wheat-grinding, and during the year under review they have had their daily task increased from 15 to 20 seers: even this latter task is not too much for an able-bodied man to perform.

XVIII. Men of the invalid gang are employed in various forms of light labour, such as basket and mat-making, and there is little fear of them while so employed over-exerting themselves. Of course many men of the invalid gang are quite unfit for any kind of labour, and instead of being able to work, they require others to attend upon them.

XIX. Diet.—

	Money.	Rice.	Attah.	Dall.	Ghee.	Salt.	Condiment.	Tamarind.	Vegetables.	Fish.	Dhaie.
Petty officers and 3rd class, grades A and B	From 2 to 10 Rs. with	24	20	4	1	1	½	½	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
4th class, new 3rd, and chain-gang ...	...	24	20	4	1	1	½	½	5	5	6
Invalids and females	From 4 annas to 8 annas with.	20	16	3	1	1	½	½	5	5	6

The above diet table will show that the rations served out to the convicts are abundant, and the essential elements of carbon and nitrogen are well balanced.

XX. Up to June the lepers received the same quantity and quality of food, which is shown in the above table as supplied to invalids and females.

Since then they receive the same amount of food as the ordinary labouring convicts. This change was made on my recommendation, because most of the lepers are not old weakly men, and they now enjoy a fair amount of health which enables them to digest all the food they receive.

XXI. Vegetables and milk being freely issued to the convicts, there has only been one case of scurvy during the year.

XXII. Since 1868 the convicts have all been weighed on their arrival, and I have found on re-weighing any of them that they have gained in weight, with the exception of some men who have been much reduced from repeated attacks of fever and its results.

XXIII. Water-supply.—During July the 2nd Medical Officer completed a very carefully-conducted quantitative and qualitative analysis of the potable waters used at the principal stations here, and as the results of his labours are exceedingly valuable, I shall record them here in his own words for future reference.

"I have the honour to submit for your information a tabular statement of the results of a chemical examination of the under-mentioned potable waters which I have just completed :—

"Chatham, wells Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

"Aberdeen, tank.

"Ross, marked 'east,' 'west'; near fisherman's hut east, 'hospital'; 'convict barracks,' 'near head moonshee's house,' 'Commissariat,' 'south,' 'large tank'.

"2. From a rough analysis of these results, it would appear that the greater part of these waters came under the head of 'No. 2, usable water' of Dr. Parke's 'hygienic classification of drinking waters,' and a few under the head of 'No. 3, suspicious waters'.

"3. The two tanks, Aberdeen and Ross, are, as might be expected at this time of the year, simple rain-waters, with a small quantity of suspended matter (earth probably) capable of separation by coarse filtration. Neither seem to be contaminated by sewage, and the Ross tank water, specially when filtered, appears very good indeed.

"4. All the wells contain lime, salts, magnesia, sulphates and chlorine; some to a very considerable extent; while nitrites and ammonia are either not present or in inconsiderable quantities.

"5. In two wells nitric acid is marked, *viz.*, 'near fisherman's hut,' 'east' and 'south;' in the others nitric, acid is present to a very small extent.

"6. Of phosphoric acid there is a trace—not in all the waters.

"7. Iron, lead, and sulphurated hydrogen seem entirely absent.

"8. The waters marked 'hospital' and 'Aberdeen' decolorise the largest quantities of permanganate, the first equivalent to ·140 oxygen, the second to ·1225, and both therefore probably contain organic matter, and are somewhat suspicious, otherwise they seem better waters than most of the others, the total solids, chlorine, and hardness being comparatively low.

"9. 'East' and 'west' are the wells used by the European detachment of troops, and seem both very fair waters, especially east.

"10. Near 'fisherman's hut, east' contains a suspiciously large amount of chlorine derived probably from sewage or the sea, possibly from both, as it also contains a very large amount of magnesia. It is very likely mixed with sea-water to some extent. The large amount of solids, however, 70 grains per gallon, and the nitrates before mentioned, show that it is an impure water, likely to prove injurious to health if used for drinking.

"11. The wells marked 'convict barracks', 'south' and 'near Head Moonshee's house,' if not near the sea, contain rather large quantities of chlorine and make the presence of urine at least suspected".

"This is the more likely as none of them contain much magnesia. With this one doubtful exception 'near Head Moonshee's house' seems a very good water; 'south', however, contains also a well-marked quantity of nitrates, and seems scarcely a usable water.

Results of Examination, Quantitative.

Results in grains per gallon.

Wells.	Total solids.	Total oxygen by permanganate and heat to 140°.	Chlorine.	Sulphuric acid	Ammonia.	Total hardness.
Chatham No. 1	32·2	·02975	5·05	The sulphuric acid gave no result with the soap test, as the sulphates from some reason would not precipitate with Baryta (Parkes says they sometimes don't); but the qualitative test gives very approximate results I think.	Was present in small quantity in Chatham wells. None in Ross waters. The quantitative results were very imperfect, as the could not be relied on.	13·25
" " 2	48·16	·08225	6·31			10·5
" " 3	43 4	·06475	6·8			6·75
" " 4	29·4	·06475	4·7			14·25
Aberdeen Tank	10·08	·1225	1·04			1 25
Ross, east	11·2	·0875	2·43			4·25
" west	25 2	·0875	4·83			9·0
" near fisherman's hut, east	70·	·040	15·25			9·70
" hospital	12·5	·140,	2·83			4·75
" convict barracks ...	42 9	·0525	11 23			10·0
" near Head Moonshee's house	32·2	·0175	7·82			8·75
" Commissariat .	43·	·0525	4·23			14·5
" south	30·2	·0175	9·81			11·0
" large tank	13·7	·035	1·44			3·5

* Left blank in the original.

There was not a strong enough flame to burn the ash properly and give the volatile solids correctly, but the approximate results arrived at showed that the volatile solids were not in any case in large amount.

Chatham;
The 28th July 1874.

JAMES REID, M.B.,
Surgeon and 2nd Medical Officer.

Results of examination, Qualitative.

	Chatham No. 1.	Chatham No. 2.	Chatham No. 3.	Chatham No. 4.	Aberdeen Tank.	Ross, east.	Ross, west.	Neff fisherman's hut, east.	Hospital.	Convict barracks.	Near Head Moonshee's house	Commissariat	South.	Large Tank.
I.—Physical.														
Colour	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Slightly milky	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Very slight milky.
Sediment	Scarcely any	Slight	Slight	Slight	Considerable; of earth	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Almost none	Slight	Slight	Very little.
Taste	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None.
Smell	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
II.—Qualitative.														
Re-action					All either neutral, or very slightly acid.									
Lime	Haze	Haze	Slight haze	Haze	None	Slight haze	Well marked haze at once	Slight recip at once	Slight	Haze	Slight haze	Haze	Well marked haze	None.
Magnesia	Precip. at once	Precip. at once	Very small; precip at once	Precip. at once	Do.	Very slight precip. only after 24 hours	Slight precip. after 24 hours	Very large precip after a few minutes.	Slight precip after 24 hours	Marked precip	Trace	Slight precip at once	Slight precip after 24 hours	Do.
Sulphuric acid	Haze	Haze	Haze	Haze	Do.	Very slight haze	Slight haze	Slight haze	Slight haze	Haze	Do.	Haze	Well marked haze	Do.
Chlorine ...	Considerable precip.	Considerable precip.	Considerable precip.	Do.	Trace	Haze	Precip at once	Precip about ½ water	Precip. at once	Very large precip.	Large precip.	Precip. at once	Large precip.	Haze.
Nitric acid	Present	Present	Present	Present	Well marked	Present	Present	Very well marked.	Present	Present	Trace	Present	Very well marked.	Well marked.
Nitrous acid	None	None	Trace	Trace	None	Not present	Not present	None	None	None	None	None	None	None.
Ammonia	Present, slight deposit.	Trace	Well marked precip.	Present (precip.)	Do.	No trace	No trace	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Iron	None	None	None	None	Do.	None	None	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Lead	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Probably none	Do.	Do	Do	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Phosphoric acid ...	Trace	Do	Trace	Trace	Do.	Do.	Trace	Trace	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sulphurated hydrogen ..	None	Do.	None	None	Do.	Do	No trace	None	Do.	Do.	Do	Do	Do	Do.

CHATHAM;
The 28th July 1874.

JAMES REID, M.B.,
Surgeon and 2nd Medical Officer.

XXIV. Guided by the foregoing report, one large well and several smaller wells have been closed; the well near "Head Moonshee's house" was closed before the results of the analysis were known, because some cattle had been for a time picketted near it, and two cases of typhoid fever in children were considered to owe their origin to the use of this water.

XXV. Good pure water can be obtained at all the stations, and only at the end of the dry season does it become somewhat scarce in certain places, but these places are easily supplied from others where there is a more abundant supply.

XXVI. Clothing.—On the 1st January and 1st July in each year, the male convicts receive one coortah, one dhotee and one handkerchief; the female convicts receive on the same dates one coortee and one saree. Both males and females once a year receive a blanket each.

XXVII. The cloth of which the body clothing is made is of a very inferior quality, and soon gets into rags, and after the first washing, when the "dressing" is washed out of it, the real quality of the cloth becomes apparent.

XXVIII. Instead of two suits of bad clothing, I still think, as mentioned in last year's report, that all male convicts should have three suits of good clothing.

XXIX. General health.—The general health of the prisoners has not been so good as it was in the previous year.

The death-rate was 2·51 per cent. as compared with 1·51 in 1873.

The daily average sick has been 572·93 against 405·03 in 1873.

The total number of admissions was 14,543 against 11,061 in the year before.

XXX. In my annual report for 1873, and subsequently in the monthly reports for 1874, I pointed out the causes which were in operation to contribute to an increase in the death-rate and sick-rate of this Settlement, especially the fact that prisoners at out-stations are not now as formerly selected with any reference to their physical fitness for work in very malarious localities, and many who are fit when sent to such work are not relieved when debilitated with repeated attacks of fever.

XXXI. Fevers.—There were 7,948 admissions from intermittent fever, and 9 deaths, against 6,040 admissions and 4 deaths in 1873.

XXXII. Ulcers come next in point of numbers accounting for 1,563 admissions and 7 deaths. Many of these ulcer cases began in the form of a very trifling sore in men debilitated by frequent attacks of fever, which sores instead of showing any tendency to heal, as they would in a healthy subject, would rapidly enlarge, and become gangrenous whenever the patient had one or two returns of ague.

XXXIII. Accidents.—Under this head there were 1,309 admissions and 6 deaths.

XXXIV. Chest affections.—In a climate like this, where for five months of the year the rain is pretty constant accompanied by strong wind, men working in the open, clothed in thin cotton garments, are especially liable to these affections, which gave 822 admissions and 19 deaths.

XXXV. Dysentery and diarrhœa. Occur most frequently at the beginning and end of the wet season, when the men, working in the open, are between the showers exposed to a high wind, which causes rapid evaporation of the moisture in the clothes, and produces sudden changes of temperature.

There were 254 admissions and 16 deaths from dysentery, and 314 admissions and 7 deaths from diarrhœa.

XXXVI. Small-pox.—In the month of March one of the subordinates in this Settlement, who had been on leave to Moulmein, returned with his family. After they landed from the steamer, it was discovered that some of the children were recovering from small-pox.

The whole family was at once isolated, and all their belongings thoroughly disinfected, and the disease was not propagated further in the Settlement.

XXXVII. Cholera—Has not occurred in this Settlement.

XXXVIII. Vaccination—Is carefully attended to during the dry season among the children born here. The adults, as a rule, are vaccinated before their arrival.

XXXIX. Lunatics.—They still occupy the building at Haddo, which is set apart for them.

XL. In addition to the ordinary lunatics, there were a number of convicts of unsound mind, but quite able and willing to work, and perfectly

harmless in their conduct; still, while mixed up with the ordinary working gangs, they were guilty of various acts of indiscipline, which could not be punished in the ordinary way in consequence of the mental condition of the offenders. To remedy this state of affairs, all the so-called "harmless lunatics" are collected into one gang at Haddo, and worked under the supervision of the 2nd Medical Officer, and by their labour, a large piece of uncultivated ground has been converted into a vegetable garden, and the harmless lunatics have been profitably and beneficially employed.

XLI. The lepers have formed the subject of special reports, and they continue to benefit by the gurjun oil treatment, which was introduced on the 23rd of May 1873.

XLII. From statement No. XVII (Vital), it will be seen that the season of the year exerts a very important influence upon the health of the convicts.

XLIII. During the driest months, such as February, March and April, the ratio per cent. of admissions and daily sick is lowest, while during the months which give the greatest rainfall, such as July and August, the admissions and daily average sick ratios are greatly increased.

XLIV. Statement No. XVIII (vital) shows the mortality according to age and sex. Amongst the males the greater the age so is the death-rate.

XLV. Amongst the females this would not appear to be the case, the highest death-rate appearing between the ages of 30 to 40, but the total number of females in the Settlement is too limited to afford data upon which to generalize.

XLVI. As the females are employed upon intramural labour, they are not exposed to accidents, malaria or the weather, to the same extent as the males, and as might be expected their death-rate is lower.

XLVII. Health of troops and free population.—A company of Her Majesty's 45th Foot was quartered here during the year, and enjoyed good health.

XLVIII. A wing of the 27th Madras Native Infantry has been here for three years, and during the past year they enjoyed tolerably good health. As a detachment is sent to the Nicobars every three months, relieving the party there, most of the sepoys suffer from fever contracted at the Nicobars during their three months tour of duty, but they soon recover after they return to Port Blair.

XLIX. The free Police Force—Now numbers 372.

These men, from the nature of their duties, are much exposed to the weather and malaria, and most of the men being natives of Upper India at first suffer from the great change from a very dry to a very moist climate.

Taking all these facts into consideration, I consider that they have enjoyed a fair amount of health.

L. Epidemics.—There have been no epidemics during the year under report.

LI. Surgeon James Reid, M. B., Bengal Medical Service, has now been nearly four years in this Settlement. He has always displayed great zeal in the performance of his duties, and during the past year he has completed a careful analysis of the potable waters, which entailed much additional labour on him.

Surgeon G. A. Dundas, Bengal Medical Service, has been upwards of a year here now.

LII. The under-mentioned medical subordinates have been careful and zealous in the performance of their duties:—

Mr. G. W. Phillips „ C. M. Antonio „ C. Jordan	Assistant Apothecaries, Madras Medical Service.
„ W. Whitley „ J. Peters	Assistant Apothecaries, Bengal Medical Service.
Ramasawmy Thumboosawmy Veerasawmy Lanlsing	Hospital Assistants, Madras Medical Service.

LIII. Mr. Phillips was stationed at Haddo and took great interest in the investigation I was conducting there with regard to the treatment of leprosy with gurjun oil, and in making notes of all the cases. He had a very great deal of work thrown upon him in addition to his ordinary hospital duties, all this he did most zealously and intelligently.

Annual Medical and Sanitary Report on the Settlement of Nancowry (Nicobars) for the year 1874.

THE following medical subordinates have been on duty at Nancowry as follows during 1874:—

Mr. C. Jordan, from January to May.
" J. Peters, from May to December.
" G. W. Phillips, from 9th December to end of year
} Assistant Apothecaries.

2. *Topography.*—The topography of the Nicobars Settlement has been fully given in previous reports. *Vide* that for 1870.

3. *Climate.*—The climate is very similar to that of Port Blair, and the monsoon seasons are about the same in character. The rainfall during the year was 108 inches 86 cents, being 14 inches in excess of 1873.

The black bulb thermometer registered a maximum of 155° in the sun; the maximum in the shade was 90°, both the above readings being below what was registered at Port Blair.

4. *Jail and Hospital Buildings.*—The barrack and hospital buildings are of the same pattern as those of Port Blair, *i. e.*, wood on angle-iron frames, and shingle roofs. The floors are from 5 to 8 feet above the ground.

5. One barrack is partitioned off into three divisions for hospital purposes; in one end are the Native Infantry sick, in the middle are the convict sick, and at the other end are the sick of the free police. One corner is inclosed as a surgery.

6. During the past year, night latrines have been added to all the barracks as at Port Blair.

7. *Drainage.*—Around buildings drains have been made to carry off the water.

The Native Infantry Detachment barracks, Settlement officers' quarters and hospital have permanent drains, all the rest are temporary; the latter are apt to be blocked, and should be built with brick.

8. *Conservancy.*—There are two day latrines, one is a wooden structure, and the other is a low thatched building out of repair.

9. No separate latrine exists for the use of the sick; they have to use a portion of the thatched building. This is undesirable, and would be very prejudicial in the event of an epidemic of cholera appearing; a separate latrine should be built for the sick in hospital.

10. The excreta is removed to a distance from the station and buried in trenches.

In the hospital portion of the latrine, dry-earth conservancy is carried out. The sweepings and rubbish are collected and burnt.

11. *Employment.*—The chief industry is the manufacture of cocoanut-oil; besides this, men are employed in clearing and cultivating ground, in attending on the Government cattle, in earthworks, &c. The men are consequently greatly exposed to malaria.

12. *Diet.*—The same in quantity and quality as supplied to the convicts at Port Blair.

13. *Water-supply* is obtained from two permanent wells, one in front of the hospital, and the other at the back of the detachment barracks. A small tank has been made near the cattle-shed, but towards the end of the dry season, there is a scarcity, and additional permanent wells are required in the vicinity of the convict barracks.

The water appears clear, but as yet no analysis has been made of it.

14. *Clothing* is served out in the same quantity and quality as at Port Blair. Only the insufficiency is more fully felt from the more frequent alterations of temperature at Nancowry.

15. *General Health.*—The general health has not been good as compared with the former year, as will be seen from the following table:—

1873				1874			
Daily average strength	Daily average sick	Percentage of sick to strength	Deaths.	Daily average strength	Daily average sick	Percentage of sick to strength.	Deaths.
239	20 71	33 88	3	213	31 73	37 57	5

16. *Malaria* is the chief cause of disease, and this will continue to be the case until the ground is cleared of all the long grass which covers so large a portion of it.

17. The partial attempts which have been made to reclaim (as it is called) a large swamp only aggravates the evil by stirring up the mud.

A salt-water swamp is, in my opinion, a lesser evil than the efforts that are made to reclaim it.

18. *Salubrity.*—The insalubrity is not diminished, but an increase in the sick-rate can be traced to the beginning of the year when the so-called reclamation works were started.

19. *Epidemics.*—None.

20. Anæmic and debilitated convicts have from time to time been sent to Port Blair, and this of course prevents the true sick-rate and mortality of Nancowry from being apparent, while Port Blair rates are increased thereby.

21. I have entered the Nancowry "statements" on the same sheets as those of Port Blair, but while both are on the same page, they are shown as distinct and separate.

22. Statement XV (vital), column 11, shows a much smaller death-rate for Nancowry than Port Blair, but it must be remembered that the Nancowry sick are sent to Port Blair to die, while only strong healthy men are sent from Port Blair to Nancowry.

23. Upwards of 60 per cent. of the admissions into hospital are directly due to intermittent fever, and many others are indirectly due to its weakening influences.

24. Statement XVII (Vital) shows that at Nancowry during March, April, and May, the admissions to hospital reached 55 per cent. of the average strength each month, while the maximum rate at Port Blair was 23·9 during August.

25. Statement No. XVIII (vital), showing the mortality according to age and sex, is more likely to mislead than instruct as applied to Nancowry, on account of the small number and frequent changes among the convicts there.

J. DOUGALL, M. D., *Surgeon Major,*
Officiating Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. XV—(VITAL).

Showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in the Port Blair Jail during the year 1874.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10							11			12												13
																						NUMBER OF DEATHS.										RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
																						A.		B.		C.						A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			
No.	JAIL.	Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per prisoner.			Average number of prisoners above capacity.			Average number of prisoners below capacity.			Average daily strength during the year.			Total population during the year.			Number admitted into hospital during the year.			Daily average number of sick during the year.			In hospital.		Out of hospital.		Total.			Ratio of death per cent. of total population.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of death from cholera.			Of death from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of death from all causes both in and out of hospital.			No.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Port Blair	6,501	430	6,931	...	...	...	966	52	935	6,639	885	7,524	7,963	933	8,216	13,400	1,143	14,543	647·86	25·07	672·93	162	17	20	...	172	17	189	2·35	1·84	2·30	201·8	129·1	198·3	8·2	2·8	7·8	...	...	...	2·59	1·92	2·51	2·59	1·92	2·51	
	Nancowry, Nicobar.	218	...	218	...	...	...	80	...	80	213	...	213	2,556	...	2,556	1,004	...	1,004	31·73	...	31·73	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	0·19	...	0·19	37·57	...	37·57	14·89	...	14·89	...	...	...	2·30	...	2·30	2·30	...	2·30	

NOTE.—In columns 3, 4 and 5, the Barracks and Cells actually occupied as dormitories should alone be included. The ratio per cent. of daily average sick, column 12 B, correspond with Dr. Farr's "constant sickness rate."

STATEMENT No. XVI—(VITAL).

Showing the chief forms of sickness and causes of mortality among the convicts of the Port Blair Jail during the year 1874.

No.	JAIL.	I. GENERAL DISEASES.																								II. LOCAL DISEASES.													
		SUB-DIVISION A.												SUB-DIVISION B.												1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.	
		Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Other diseases of sub-division A.		Total of sub-division A.		Scrofula.		Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia.		Other diseases of sub-division B.		Total of sub-division B.		Total of general Diseases.		Of the nervous system.		Of the eye.		Of the ear.		Of the nose.		Of the circulatory system.		Of the absorbent system.		Of the ductless glands.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
XVI	Port Blair ..	...	...	7,948	9	5	3	...	...	17	1	7,970	13	3	...	72	27	34	1	670	7	779	35	8,749	48	149	11	87	...	41	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
	Nancowry, Nicobar.	...	...	688	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	706	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—In this table the number of admissions into hospital should include the number which remained under each head at the close of the previous year.

A stands for admissions,
D for deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVI—(VITAL.)—(*Continued*).

Showing the chief forms of sickness and causes of mortality among the convicts of the Port Blair Jail during the year 1874.—(Continued).

No.	Jail.	II. LOCAL DISEASES.—*continued.*																															
		8.		9.												10.		11.		12.		13.		14.								Total local diseases.	
				Of the Digestive System.																				Of the Cutaneous System.									
		Of the respiratory system.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Hepatitis.		Jaundice.		Other diseases of No. 9.		Total of No. 9.		Of the urinary system.		Of the generative system.		Of the organs of locomotion.		Of the cellular system.		Ulcer.		Boil.		Other diseases of No. 14.		Total of No. 14.			
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
	Port Blair	822	19	254	16	314	7	4	...	10	...	421	6	1,003	29	44	...	49	...	7	...	208	...	1,563	7	152	...	417	3	2,132	10	4,547	70
	Nancowry, Nicobars	36	3	16	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	16	...	38	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	21	...	84	...	2	...	27	...	113	...	218	4

STATEMENT No. XVI. (VITAL.)—(*Concluded*).

Showing the chief forms of sickness and causes of mortality among the convicts of the Port Blair Jail during the year 1874.—(Concluded).

No.	Jail.	III. Conditions.						IV.		V. Injuries.										VI.				Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength from										No.
		General debility.		Other conditions.		Total conditions.		Poison.		2. Accidental.		3. Homicidal.		4. Self-inflicted.		5. Judicial.		Total of Injuries.		Surgical operations.		General Total.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continuued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
	Port Blair	284	16	95	29	829	45	47	...	1,369	6	...	...	4	...	89	...	1,362	6	...	...	13,924	169	1,056	0·11	0·06	0·03	...	...	3·37	0·21	4·17	0·09	
	Nancowry, Nicobars ...	16	...	...	...	10	...	4	1	62	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	66	...	...	...	1,604	5	323	...	·94	...	...	...	7·9	...	1·8	...	

STATEMENT No. XVII—(VITAL).

Showing the monthly rates of admissions into hospital, of daily average sick, and of deaths per cent. of average strength of the convicts in Port Blair and Nicobars during the year 1874.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16
No.	JAIL.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			TOTAL.			No.
		Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			
		Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	
	Port Blair ...	14·4	5·7	0·12	11·4	4·9	0·22	11·3	5·3	0·17	11·0	6·2	0·11	12·7	7·6	0·14	16·1	8·4	0·16	28·0	10·9	0·19	23·9	10·8	0·26	19·0	9·8	0·18	17·1	8·2	0·26	17·1	7·2	0·21	15·7	6·6	0·15	198·2	7·60	2·24	
	Nancowry, Nicobars	25·3	7·41	...	35·2	12·8	...	55·4	17·74	...	54·9	20·5	...	55·8	20·6	·04	52·1	21·3	...	43·1	20·26	...	17·8	13·38	...	26·7	11·79	·04	29·1	9·9	1·4	26·7	9·60	...	48·8	12·21	...	470·9	177·49	1·48	

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(VITAL).

Showing the mortality among the convicts of the Port Blair Jail during the year 1874, according to age and sex.

1	2	3							4							5							6							7							8						
No.	JAIL.	UNDER 16 YEARS.							16 TO 20.							20 TO 30.							30 TO 40.							40 TO 50.							ABOVE 50.						
		Average Number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Port Blair ...	19·66	7·68	...	...	...	...	...	141·41	45·75	1	...	0·70	...	0·70	2,005·08	316·75	31	3	1·54	0·94	1·46	2,678·5	277·5	53	11	2·22	3·97	2·41	1095·83	147·16	40	1	3·65	0·68	3·29	1,007·33	92·33	47	2			
	Nancowry, Nicobars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	1	...	·07	...	·07	176	...	3	...	3·9	...	3·9	7	...	1	...	14·2	...	14·2	3	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT No. XIX—(VITAL).

Showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jail, Port Blair, during the year 1874, according to length of imprisonment.

1.	2.	3.	4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			11.			12.					
No.	JAIL.	Average term of residence.	UNDER 1 MONTH IN JAIL.			FROM 1 to 3 MONTHS.			FROM 3 to 6 MONTHS.			FROM 6 to 9 MONTHS.			FROM 9 to 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 to 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 to 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 to 5 YEARS.			FROM 5 to 10 YEARS.			ABOVE 10 YEARS.		
			Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
	Port Blair ...	...	72·16	2	2·77	128·78	3	2·33	187	10	5·34	184·75	2	1·08	345·08	1	0·28	804·16	10	1·36	632·91	10	1·58	905·25	27	2·98	2,974·5	78	2·62	1,302·41	46	3·52
	Nancowry, Nicobars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	6	2·30

NOTE.—The periods noted in this statement do not refer to the sentences, but to the length of imprisonment actually accomplished at the time of death. Prisoners transferred from one jail to another should count their time of imprisonment from the date of admission into the jail in which they commenced their term. The "average term of residence," column 3, may be thus determined by Dr. Farr's method: "Put A. for annual admissions; then if the annual discharges, including deaths, equal A., we can determine the mean term of residence by this rate. Divide the mean population (P.) by admissions to obtain mean term of residence in years, or fraction of years: example—$\frac{P}{A} = \frac{250}{1000} = \cdot 25$ year, ¼ of a year, or multiplying 365 by ¼=91 days."

STATEMENT No. XX—(VITAL).

Showing the state of health of the convicts admitted into Jail, Port Blair, and discharged from the Port Blair Jail during the year 1874.

1.	2.	3.			4.			5.		6.		
No.	JAIL.	State of health on admission into jail of those admitted during the year.			State of health on discharge from jail of those discharged during the year.			Number of those discharged.		State of health on their admission into jail of those who died during the year.		
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Who gained weight during imprisonment.	Who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
20	Port Blair ...	616	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
	Nancowry, Nicobars ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

NOTE.—The admissions and discharges should include all transfers.